The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4714. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Emperor Napoleon Giving Advice to Maximilian.

He Suggests the Cession of Two Provinces to the United States.

The Banquet to Mr. Bright in Dublin.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Decisive Victories Claimed by the Turks.

An Allocution from the Pope Condemning the Conduct of Italy.

Financial, Commercial and Marine News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Banquet to Mr. Bright in Dublin.

Dublin, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Mr. Bright has arrived in this city.

A grand banquet was given him which was a great success.

He made a speech, in which he urged in strong language the application of proper remedies for the removal of Irish grievances.

The Cable Banquet in London.

London, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The Lord Mayor's banquet in honor of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, came off last night, and was a most brilliant success. The Lord Mayor was necessarily absent, being too ill to attend. Eloquent speeches were made by many distinguished gentlemen.

FRANCE.

Napoleon and Mexico.

Paris, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

It is said that the Emperor Napoleon has informed the Empress Carlotta that she had better tell the Emperor Maximilian to cede two of his provinces to the United States in order to consolidate his rule in Mexico.

Reorganization of the French Army.

Paris, Thursday, Nov. 1.

A decree has been issued appointing Commissioners for reorganizing the French army. The Emperor Napoleon will preside over the Commission.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Great Victories Claimed by the Turks over the Christians.

London, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The Turks claim great victories over the Christians in Candia.

In a hard-fought battle near Oressa, the Cretans lost 700 men, while the Turkish loss was very heavy.

Three thousand Cretans had been drowned in a cave where they had sought a hiding place and refuge, a tide rising and submerging them.

Large submissions were being made by the Christians to the Turkish authority.

ITALY.

Italy and the Pope of Rome.

Rome, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The Pope has delivered an allocution condemning the conduct of Italy, declaring that he is ready to die in the defence of the right, and that in case of need he will seek the free exercise of his ministry in another land.

PRUSSIA.

Disarmament of Fortresses.

Berlin, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The Government has issued a decree ordering that the Fortresses Saar, Louis, Mentz and Coblentz be disarmed, and the artillery force be reduced to a peace footing.

AUSTRIA.

The New Austrian Minister.

Vienna, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

It is confirmed that M. Beust is to be the new Foreign Minister of Austria.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.

London, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Consols 89¼ for money.

American Securities.

U. S. Five-Twenties	69
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	77¼
Erie Railway Shares	51

London, Thursday, Nov. 1.

To-day being All Saints Day it is being observed as a holiday, and no stock market is held.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Cotton—Sales to-day 13,000 bales at 14⅞d.@15d. fo Middling Uplands.

Tallow remains without change.

Liverpool, Thursday, Nov. 1.½

Cotton—The market is steady, with sales of 8,000 bales.

Liverpool Petroleum Market.

Liverpool, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The market for Petroleum is flat at 1s. 8½d.@1s. 9d. ⅌ gallon for refined.

MARINE NEWS.

Disaster to the Ship C. Larkin.

Liverpool, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The ship *C. Larkin*, from Bolivia for New-York, is at Pernambuco, dismasted.

Steamers Arrived Out.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, has arrived.

Brest, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The steamship *Europe*, from New-York, arrived here this forenoon.

Southampton, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

Liverpool, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The steamship *Queen*, from New-York, has arrived here.

TEXAS.

Marauders Captured and Hung.

Galveston, Friday, Nov. 2.

The gang of marauders, which have lately been committing so many outrages, have all been captured, shot or hung. Their leader, Col. Young, formerly the Chief of Gen. Sherman's scouts, was hung by the rancheros.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Fears of Another Revolution in Peru—A New System of Taxation—The Trouble in the Peruvian Navy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Callao, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1866.

There is a general expectation of another revolution in this distracted country. Next week commences the election for Constitutional President, decreed several months since by Col. Prado. There is great doubt expressed by many whether a peaceable election is possible in the present state of public excitement. Prado, now ruling as Dictator, has arrayed powerful influences against himself. He has incurred the mortal hostility of the Church Party. His ideas are altogether too liberal for the priesthood, and twice has he come to open rupture with them. He attempted, not long since, to suppress the nocturnal processions of the Host. In this case he unfortunately yielded to the clamors of a crowd of women, who besieged his palace, and timorously revoked the decree.

The other collision was a more serious one. The Archbishop of Lima published an Evangelical Letter from the Pope, enjoining a jubilee, without first obtaining the *exequatur* of the Government. As this was a violation of the Constitution, Col. Prado very properly called him to account. The Archbishop, however, remaining obstinate, the Dictator proceeded to deprive him of his vast revenues.

It remains to be seen whether Peru has become sufficiently enlightened to permit her ruler thus to defy the authority of the Church.

Another act which shows the wisdom of Prado, but which at the same time detracts greatly from his popularity, is the imposition of taxes. This is an unaccustomed burden to Peruvians. The invaluable "Chincas" have hitherto yielded a revenue sufficient for all the expenses of the State. But Prado finds it impossible to carry out his extensive plans of public education, to create a navy, to sustain an efficient army, to prosecute successfully the Spanish war, without vastly increasing the national income. So he has imposed heavy stamp duties, and a personal contribution of $12 per annum upon each male adult, foreigner as well as citizen. Those who neglect to pay are denied the privilege of voting, and are liable to be drafted into the army and navy.

Notwithstanding the opposition thus engendered, Prado can doubtless secure his election as President, if the army and the navy continue faithful to him. In the army there is said to be some disaffection because of a reduction of pay. In the navy there is also ill-will because of the elevation to supreme command of Admiral Tucker, formerly of the United States, and more recently of the Confederate, navy. This feeling has just led to a mutiny on board of the sloop-of-war *La Union*, now lying in the harbor of Valparaiso. The rising was headed by Capt. Varea, an officer of marines. Admiral Tucker was absent, attending a ball at Santiago. The commanding officer of the vessel, and several of his subordinates, were ashore. The plan of Varea was to seize the vessel and bring her to Callao, perhaps with the design of coöperating with the projected reactionary movement here. His war cries were: "Down with Prado! Down with Tucker! Death to the Yankees!" The mutiny being discovered, was promptly suppressed by the other vessels of the squadron.

This *emeute* is supposed to have received its inspirations from conspirators at Lima. It is a significant fact that Varea is a nephew of Col. Batta, who is the rival of Col. Prado in the canvass for the Presidency. A few days since, Col. Batta published a very intemperate and incendiary letter, violently assailing the Government under which he serves. Col. Prado very promptly and very justly deprived him of his commission in the army, and the next day committed him and seven other suspected persons to prison. All, except Batta himself, are persons who were opposed to Col. Prado in the former revolution, which resulted in the establishment of the present Government. Several other persons who are thought to be plotting against the public peace, have been ordered to leave the country within forty-eight hours. The naval officers who refused to serve under Admiral Tucker are still kept close prisoners on board of a steamer anchored off the Island of San Lorenzo. The following United States vessels of war are in Port: The Flag-ship *Powhattan*, Admiral Pearson, Capt. Davenport Commander; the *Dacotah*, Commander Thompson, and the *Nyack*, Lieut.-Commander Pendergrast. FORASTERO.

THE BALTIMORE TROUBLE.

Gen. Grant Confers with Both Parties—He Thinks there will be no Outbreak—The Commissioners will seek Legal Redress—United States Troops in Readiness to meet any Emergency—Remarks of Judge Martin in Swearing in the New Commissioners.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 2.

Gen. Grant had an interview with the President this morning. Gen. Grant is of the opinion that there will be no disturbance of a serious character in Baltimore, in consequence of the removal of the Police Commissioners.

The latter called upon Gen. Grant during his visit yesterday, and stated that they do not propose to forcibly resist the action of Gov. Swann, but will seek such redress as they think they are entitled to by due process in the legal tribunals having jurisdiction of the matter. Prominent men on the other side of the controversy also had interviews with Gen. Grant, and stated their desire to avoid a collision. Each party, however, expressed their fears of a riot in certain contingencies, the one party believing that trouble will ensue if United States troops be sent to Baltimore, and the other being equally sure that a disturbance will take place in the absence of the military. Gen. Grant advised all these gentlemen to do all in their power to allay excitement and prevent a riot, and in the meantime to submit quietly to the order of the Executive of Maryland and carry whatever of controversy that may arise to the Courts for decision. Troops will be in readiness, under Gen. Grant's especial command, in case a demand be made upon the Government by Gov. Swann, to quell a disturbance.

The New Commissioners Apply to be Sworn into Office—What Conditions Judge Martin will Probably Prescribe—Federal Troops to be sent from Washington.

Philadelphia, Friday, Nov. 2.

The *Bulletin* of this city has a special dispatch from Baltimore, which says:

"Gov. Swann's new Police Commissioners applied last night to Judge Martin to be sworn into office. The Judge refused to attend to business out of court, and there has been no application in court up to this hour.

The clerk of the court is Alfred Mace. He is a staunch loyalist, and will not swear in the new Commissioners.

Judge Martin will also probably refuse to swear in the new Commissioners, unless they agree to test the question in Court before taking possession of the offices to which they have been appointed by the Governor.

The old Police Commissioners will not recognize the appointments of Gov. Swann under any circumstances, except actual military force.

The Union men will not come in contact with the Federal troops.

Three-fourths of the old Police force will refuse to serve under Gov. Swann.

Gen. Grant is all right, and will do nothing except under positive orders.

Federal troops will be sent here from Washington before the end of the week.

Leading Republicans believe that the scheme of the President is to have a collision while the United States troops are in Baltimore, and then charge Baltimore with repeating the scenes of April, 1861, as a pretext for assembling troops in Washington before Congress meets.

Whatever proceedings take place before the election comes off, it will be hotly contested by the Union men on Tuesday next.

There is to be a grand Radical mass-meeting at the Front-street Theatre to-night.

Judge Martin's Remarks in Administering the Oath to the Commissioners.

Baltimore, Md., Friday, Nov. 2.

Gov. Swann returned to Annapolis this morning from Washington.

There are throngs of people in the vicinity of the police stations and newspaper offices, but all remains quiet.

The following is what was said by Judge Martin, of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, before permitting the oath to be administered to the new Commissioners appointed by Gov. Swann:

"In the matter of William T. Valiant and James Young, who have applied to be allowed to take the oaths prescribed by the first section of the act of 1862, chapter 131: In allowing these applicants to take the oaths required by the first section of the act of 1862, chapter 131, I desire to be understood as expressing no opinion on the question as to the jurisdiction of the Governor of Maryland to remove the Police Commissioners who were in the office under the appointment of the Legislature, for official misconduct, or as to the validity of the title of these applicants to the office to which they claim to be entitled under the appointment of the Executive. In directing to be administered to these applicants the oaths required to be taken by them by the act of Assembly of 1862, chapter 131, the Court performs only a ministerial duty which may be disparaged by the Clerk. It it no evidence of title in these applicants to the office claimed by them, but only puts them in a condition to maintain the validity of that title. The taking of the oath prescribed by the Police Act is only a compliance with conditions demanded by the statute, and without the performance of which the applicants could not be regarded as entitled to hold the office of Police Commissioners, or to discharge its duties, even assuming that the mode in which they have been appointed was entirely unexceptionable. The question of their title to this office cannot be tried in this form.

The New Commissioners will To-day make Formal Demand for all Property Belonging to the Old Force—Mass Meeting at the Theatre—A Declaration of Views Adopted.

Baltimore, Friday, Nov. 2.

The latest reports in regard to the Police Commissioners is that the newly appointed Commissioners will make a formal demand to-morrow morning for the surrender to them of all the station-houses and other property, together with the arms, &c., belonging to the force. This demand, it is further said, will be supported and enforced by the Sheriff with a large posse. The demand, it is understood, will be refused, and the Commissioners will announce their determination to submit only to the decision of the Courts. They have sworn in a very large number of special policemen, which they suppose will be superior to any force the claimants will be able to summon to enforce their demand.

All is quiet to-night, and it is hoped that the whole matter will yet be settled without any serious disturbance of the public peace.

There have been several persons named for Marshal under the new Commissioners, but it cannot be ascertained that they have yet settled on any one.

A very large meeting of Republicans was held to-night at the Front-street Theatre. Gen. John R. Kenly and Ex-Secretary Harlan were among the speakers.

DECLARATION OF VIEWS.

The mass meeting at the theatre to-night adopted the following declaration, addressed to the country in regard to the exciting trouble:

The loyal citizens of Baltimore, assembled at an extraordinary juncture in the affairs of the City and State, think it due to themselves and to their fellow-citizens of other States to give a calm and deliberate expression of their views and purposes in reference to those occurrences which are now agitating the minds of our community.

First—We are a law-abiding people, and it is our purpose and desire to maintain the law, and not to resist it.

Second—We propose to maintain and defend our rights under the law, and in a lawful manner.

Third—We hold that in case of any doubts in the construction of law, those doubts are to be determined only by the constitutional interpreters of the law, viz., the Courts which are created for that purpose.

Fourth—We demand as a right that the question in controversy between the Governor of the State and the Police Commissioners—a question in which, as citizens, we have a deep interest—shall be submitted to the decision of the Courts, and if it is submitted we believe there will be none.

Fifth—We desire also to express our strong confidence in the integrity and fidelity of Messrs. Hindes and Wood, who, with the Mayor, constitute the present Police Board; and we appeal to the fact of the quiet and order, now prevailing in our city under circumstances so provocative of excitement, as evidence of the efficiency of their administration; and we pledge to them our undivided support in the lawful discharge of their office until displaced by the decision of a competent judicial tribunal.

And, finally, while we deprecate undue excitement, and in this crisis desire to speak and act dispassionately, as well as firmly, we cannot refrain from expressing our indignation at the action of Gov. Swann, in his attempted removal of the Police Commissioners. We believe that act to be a violation of the Constitution and laws of the State, and an assumption of authority which he has no legal right to exercise. And we declare to the people of the United States, what is abundantly shown by the manner of conducting the investigation—by the fact that the Judge is a known candidate for the office of United States Senator, was himself virtually a party to the case by the language of his decision and by the political character of those whom he has appointed to succeed the present Commissioners; that the object sought was not justice, but to promote political and personal ends by the transfer of the power of the State to a faction composed chiefly of those who were sympathizers and abettors of the late rebellion.

A Proclamation from the New Commissioners—They Wish to Retain the Old Force.

Baltimore, Friday, Nov. 2.

The following proclamation has just been issued by the newly-appointed Commissioners. The old Board, regarding it as an attempt to seduce their force from their control, are also about issuing a proclamation:

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 2, 1866.

Board of Police:

Having been appointed Police Commissioners by His Excellency Gov. Swann, *vice* Samuel Hindes and Nicholas L. Wood, removed, we desire to state that in the prosecution of the duties assigned us, we do not design interference in any respect with the police now organized, or to remove any person connected with it for his political opinions, provided he does not hereafter render himself amenable to the laws now in force for the government of the police of Baltimore. We believe that the officers and men in the department are disposed to be what the law requires them to be, conservators of the peace; and it is hoped and expected that they will cheerfully aid us in preserving the peace of the city. We also invoke all good citizens to assist us by their counsel and example, and that they will use their best endeavors to prevent any undue excitement, and that they will also advise all disposed to act otherwise to quietly and peaceably acquiesce in the measures now about being inaugurated by the authority of the Governor.

(Signed) JAMES YOUNG,
WM. THOMAS VALLIANT.

No Proclamation from the Old Commissioners.

Baltimore, Friday, Nov. 2.

The Commissioners have not issued any counter proclamation, but their action will be taken to-morrow morning.

Execution of Four Negroes.

Baltimore, Friday, Nov. 2.

William Plater, Thomas Davis, Henry Luckett and Wm. Henry James, the four negroes convicted of the murder, in July last, of Mr. William Lyles, of Prince George County, were executed at noon to-day, at Marlborough, Prince George County, Maryland. They confessed the crime several days ago.

Sad Accident.

Bangor, Me., Friday, Nov. 2.

A man named James Thompson, and three of his children were drowned at Oldtown to-day, by the upsetting of a boat.

GOV. FENTON AT HOME.

UNION MASS MEETING AT JAMESTOWN.

Speech of Gov. Fenton.

A grand mass meeting of the citizens of Chatauqua was called for Thursday last, at Jamestown. Despite the bad condition of the roads and the unfavorable portents of the weather in the morning, over ten thousand citizens assembled in the village to give a hearty welcome to Gov. Fenton, and to signify their approbation of his course as Chief Magistrate of the State and of the principles of the Union Party at issue in the pending canvass. Two immense meetings were held, one in the afternoon and one in thr evening.

Hon. Richard D. Marvin presided. Speeches were made by Gov. Fenton, Hon. Hamilton Hamlin and Col. Harriman, of New-Hampshire. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and confident assurances were given of an increased popular majority on the election of Tuesday next.

We subjoin a full report of Gov. Fenton's speech:

SPEECH OF GOV. FENTON.

Fellow-citizens: I am grateful for this cordial greeting. I am conscious of mingled feelings of disappointment and gratification in witnessing this imposing demonstration of the good-will and favor of my fellow-citizens residing at my home; disappointment, because of the discomforts which you must have experienced in coming here to extend to me this welcome in weather so unpropitious, and gratification in having such a proof that there are so many warm hearts who are willing to show their devotion to the cause of freedom and good government by a sacrifice of personal convenience and comfort. You come, fellow-citizens, not to listen to a discussion of matters relating to my administration of public affairs during the term that I have occupied the chair of the Chief Magistrate of your State. Those matters have been thoroughly canvassed; they are well understood, and already; and the people have formed their judgments of approval or condemnation upon them. I, therefore, will proceed to the discussion of what are regarded as the higher considerations which are involved in the pending canvass. The political contest in which we are now engaged, and which is rapidly approaching its close, has rarely been surpassed in its importance. Perhaps no election, since the foundation of the Government, has had graver or more momentous questions involved in the issue, than the one which, a few days hence, is to decide whether the people of the State of New-York are to range themselves for the next two years with her loyal Sister States, in the effort to secure to a loyal people the fruits of the war to put down the rebellion and to restore the Union. The questions at issue affect the permanence and the progress of free institutions. They cover the whole ground of constitutional right and theory; and thus, important, they cannot fail to intensify the interest of our people in the cause of free institutions and popular government. We have passed through a war unparalleled in its magnitude, and which was commenced by its originators to accomplish the overthrow of our Democratic institutions, and with the avowed purpose of substituting in their stead a class and aristocratic system. The object of the war, as was currently stated, was the perpetuation of Slavery; but the scope, tenacity and violence of the contest also disclosed on the part of the rebels a deep-seated hatred of the idea of the fathers of the Republic in respect to popular government, and which had been fostered with so much care and veneration by the great mass of the American people. Under it, new States had been founded and there had come such a development of the material resources of the people, that great prosperity had followed, and with it, as a natural consequence, a constant advance of the interests and rights of free labor. For the first time, in the history of any nation, we had so applied the principle of popular government that it steadily led to the elevation and equality of the masses of the people. Whatever related to our good name abroad or blessed us at home; whatever promised a final consummation of the hopes of the founders of the Republic and the truths they had declared, was clearly traceable to the individual freedom—the protective freedom and the equality of rights evolved from our Constitution and our form of Government. Those who planted the seed of and inaugurated the rebellion saw this, and they attempted to arrest its progress in the arena of politics, and failing in this, they appealed to the sword. Unable to stay the march of human progress at the ballot-box, they sought to paralyze it by the terrors of warlike strife and the red hand of blood. What was the result? Patriotic men sprang from the fields and the workshops, from schools and collages, from offices and stores. All professions, trades and industrial pursuits shared in the feeling which animated the people. Fortunes were thrown into the scale. Ease passed away. Profitable paths of trade were abandoned. Family ties and the associations of kindred were broken up or for a time forgotten, that the Government our fathers had established, and the liberties of the people should not be destroyed. [Applause and cheers.] These patriot forces met the rebel strength upon scores of battle-fields, and at last overcame it. The rebel armies were broken up and scattered, and the substance of the rebellion was squandered—the righteous judgment of Heaven upon their inglorious and guilty undertaking. [Applause.] Now, my friends and fellow-citizens, I ask you what was expected—what was due to the cause so full of sacred hope, and for which our loyal countrymen had shed their blood and given their treasure during four years of severe trial in a civil war? Had not the champions of the battle-field and the friends of Republican freedom a right to insist upon a faithful acquiescence in the spirit of our institutions on the part of those who had recently attempted to overthrow and destroy them? Unless we ourselves are guilty, before high Heaven, of bathing our country in its own best blood, we are right in asking whatever is necessary to its future peace and security. The question then naturally suggests itself, should the administration of the Government be kept in loyal hands, or should it, and the results of the war be placed in the keeping of those who recently attempted to destroy the Government? Or, to fix the issue definitely, in the discussion, should not the proposed Constitutional Amendment, which was adopted in the Senate and by the House of Representatives by such overwhelming majorities, be ratified by the people? Or should we reject those conditions, so conciliatory, so moderate, and so just, and thus practically place the country in the keeping of those who recently struggled for its destruction? These are the questions which are involved in the pending canvass, and upon them we must pass at the ballot-box on Tuesday next. Is there anything unjust or oppressive in what we propose? What is the Constitutional Amendment proposed? The first clause of the first section simply declares who shall be citizens of the United States, but it confers no right, privilege or power which citizens of the United States have not always possessed. The second clause of the same section declares that citizens of the United States are possessed of certain great rights and immunities which may not be violated or invaded by the laws of any State, and guards every one with equal personal protection, whether citizen or alien, without regard to condition, no matter how poor, how weak or how humble. In the intention of this clause, all the citizens of this country shall possess those civil rights which are common to the people of all the States. The third section proposes that the offices shall not hereafter be held by those who have been guilty of the crime of treason without permission of the representatives of the people in Congress. The fourth section simply provides for the payment of the national debt which was created to maintain and protect the Government during the period of the war, and it irrevocably denies all claims of the conspirators from whatever source. But, fellow-citizens, I call your attention to this proposed amendment in reference to the Constitution mainly in reference to the important feature of an equalized representation in Congress. The justice of the original concession in the Constitution to the holders of slaves, by which every five slaves were to count as three citizens in creating the basis of popular representation, I have never been able to see. The considerations that controlled the powers of the Constitution were obviously honorable, but, in candor, all will now admit that it gave to the Slave States an undue preponderance in the affairs of the nation, and the advantage was so steadily cultivated by them that, by means of those whom they induced to coöperate with them in the North, they acquired a controlling influence. That concession was, however, a part of the bond which was exacted and which our fathers conceded, and we were indisposed to, as we were thoughtless of, changing it, until the mad purposes and wicked acts of the conspirators released us from the obligation and compelled the adoption of measures for the greater equality and protection which the adoption of this proposed Amendment insures. The doctrine is here clearly enunciated in the Amendment, that wherever there is a race of people deemed unworthy or unfit for the exercise of political rights and privileges, they shall not be made the basis of conferring political rights and privileges upon others; that whatever State denies the right of suffrage to colored men shall not thereby gain additional advantage themselves, increased through the unjust and mad advantage of war. New-York will not willingly assent to the continuance of a principle so manifestly unjust. Her soldiers, who went forth to battle in such mighty numbers for our heritage of freedom, will not now consent that their rights shall be outraged by rebels at the ballot-box. [Cheers.] To these propositions the Union Republican Party are committed as the platform upon which they believe the Nation will gradually approach permanent tranquillity and justice. [Cheers.] We have seen that the so-called policy of Mr. Johnson does not bring quiet and order; that the policy which demands immediate representation in Congress for rebel communities, without condition or guarantee, does not bring peace and order to the loyal people of the nation. Now, what is the position of the Democratic Party upon these important issues? My opponent, Mr. Hoffman, who seeks at the hands of the people of this State their votes to elevate him to the position of Chief Magistrate of this State, has made various declarations to the people in his speeches, to which I will be pardoned for calling your attention. I deal only with his political position. With his ancestry, his birth, or his blood, whether high or low, I have nothing to do. He must be judged as other men are judged—by those standards of political and moral merit by which men must stand or fall before an intelligent and patriotic people. [Applause.] Mr. Hoffman, in a speech he delivered at Elmira on the 25th of September, used this language: "It matters little what my views are; but I do not hesitate to say that if the Amendment stood alone, and I was satisfied of the right of Congress to exact it as a condition to the admission of those States, I would give it my approval; but, first, I deny the right of Congress to require the adoption of that or any other amendment as the condition-precedent for the admission of those States to representation in Congress." Now, I ask your candid consideration of the position in which Mr. Hoffman voluntarily places himself. The amendment, in his opinion, may be just, yet there is no power in Congress to enforce it! Thus, while this position may be just and advantageous to the cause of freedom and good government, Mr. Hoffman says there is no authority under that instrument, which was ordained by the people "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity," to perpetuate in itself those fundamental principles and to protect the people in their enjoyment! It will be seen that Mr. Hoffman denies the power of Congress to impose conditions precedent to representation from the States lately in rebellion, and therefore, by inference, he claims the only rightful authority to exist in Congress. This is what Mr. Johnson himself claims. Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Johnson then insist that the rebel States shall spring back from the guilty embrace of treason to fresh and full representation in Congress—they returning to the Union which they abandoned and took up the sword to destroy, for the purpose, now, of preventing legislation for that security asked in the name of loyalty and the Constitution. No matter how just the measure which loyalty prefers, there is no power, in the opinion of Mr. Hoffman, to enforce it. No matter how important it is to secure equality of representation in Congress, there is no warrant for its adoption. This reasoning will deceive no one except those who employ it. There is no other plan but the one proposed by Congress before the people, and the only alternative is that of Executive usurpation by the President, and the election of a Congress which shall concede to the insurgent States the right to participate in the Government they sought to destroy, with increased representation through the means they employed to destroy it. Are you ready to accept that alternative? [Cries of "No, no."] It is further stated by our opponents that the war was prosecuted by us with but the one purpose of saving the Union; that we continued the war for that end through four years of bloodshed, and that the final victory, in the Spring of 1865, was the triumph in this great contest for the Union. It is true that in the beginning of this struggle the preservation of the Union seemed to embrace all else; but as the struggle advanced, the principles upon which the Union was founded, and which were sacred to every American citizen, became also the talisman of action. They increased our efforts; they inspired our patriotism. We could have had the Union of these States without a battle. The rebels would even have accepted New-England as it was (laughter) if we had been willing to accept the Government and the Constitution they would make for us. We all understood this, but we were unwilling to accept a condition so false to an early tradition, so false to the principles of the fathers, and so false to the cause of liberty and progress. The Union of these States was dearer to us, and so was the principle of free popular government, which was its essence and which gave it power. Our instincts, intellectual, moral and political, led us to regard the Union as the grand citadel of progressive civilization. For this we continued the battle. Though often defeated, we rallied again and again. More than a million of men went forward to fight amid the carnage of war. Hundreds of thousands gave their blood; the treasures of a generation of industry and prosperity were freely given to uphold the glorious cause of liberty and Union. I ask you, then, my friends, if we now shall surrender the fruits of this great trial, and this great success? [Cries of "No!" "No!"] History recalls many painful examples of victories sacrificed through remissness following the storm of battle. Let this not be our history. [Applause.] After a thorough and careful reading of Mr. Hoffman's public addresses, made at Syracuse, Rochester and Binghamton, I may sum up his opposition to the Republican platform and doctrine, as follows: First—He objects to our purposes—or rather, he alleges on our part a want of good faith, in that we have departed from the pledge made to the people in the resolution adopted by Congress in July, 1861, in attempting to enforce the adoption of the proposed Constitutional Amendment as a condition precedent to the admission of the States lately in rebellion to a representation in Congress. Second, that this attempt on the part of the Republican Party is a violation of the terms of the capitulation agreed upon between Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee at the time of Gen. Lee's surrender, in the Spring of 1865. Third, that the terms we propose are a violation of the good faith involved in the amnesty proclamation of Mr. Johnson, in the Spring of 1866. It may not be uninteresting, fellow-citizens, to examine for one moment the record of the proceedings of the extra session of Congress which convened in 1861. I will read the resolution referred to:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in arms against the constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights of established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity of equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

Honored with your support, and occupying a seat in Congress at that time, I gave this resolution my hearty support. I hoped then that the rebels would accept it as a noble and magnanimous peace-offering, tendered in a spirit of fraternal relation. In the spirit of this resolution we continued the war for full eighteen months. It was, or it became to be, the McClellan policy, which at last was as distasteful to me and to you as it was unprofitable to the cause we had engaged to serve. In other words, the policy which our magnanimity and generous forbearance had extended to the rebels in arms failed to bring peace and order to the nation. The rebels rejected with disdain all concessions of that character. It will be recollected that Mr. Lincoln was sincerely desirous at all times up to September, 1862, to conduct the war upon the issue thus presented by Congress in the resolution I have just read. As an evidence of this, permit me to refer you to the period when Major-Gen. Hunter in the Spring of 1862, when acting military commander of the Department of South Carolina, you will recollect that some time early in May of that year—I believe the 9th—he issued a proclamation declaring the freedom of the slaves within his military jurisdiction, he holding that Slavery was inconsistent with the exercise of martial power. Mr. Lincoln, immediately on becoming informed of the action of Gen. Hunter, wrote to him, under date of May 19, as follows: "On the 6th day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution to be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to coöperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of Slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

The resolution, in the language above quoted, was abopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress and now stands an authentic, definite and solemn proposition of the nation to the States and people most immediately interested in the subject matter. To the people of those States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue; I beseech you to make the argument for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the time. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, it may be, far above personal and partisan politics. This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, and not rending nor wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done by one effort in all past time as, in the providence of God, it is now my privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it."

This method was pursued toward the rebels; but finally, as I have said, it failing of success, Mr. Lincoln resorted to the Proclamation of Emancipation in September of 1862. The basis upon which the war had been conducted was thus changed. Its scope was enlarged. New obligations and new duties were imposed upon the loyal people of this country the moment the slave was declared a free man. In consonance with this solemn pledge to the men, who from that hour fought in our lines, dug in our trenches, aided in our hospitals, and assisted the Union cause in every way they could throughout the entire period of the war in the rebel States, the first subdivision of the proposed Amendment is now offered for its ratification by the people, that those colored men thus emancipated shall have secured to them in the fundamental law of the land that equality of civil rights which is given to any and all citizens. The second section of the proposed amendment is simply the logical deduction or necessity arising from this abolishment of the three-fifths rule of representation in the Slave States. Now, how is it with the second objection of Mr. Hoffman to the platform of the Republican Union Party? Let us refer to the correspondence which took place between Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee at the time of the surrender of Gen. Lee's army. On the 9th of April, 1865, Gen. Grant wrote to Gen. Lee as follows:

General: Your note of yesterday is received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for 10 A. M. could lead to no good. I will state, however, generally, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself. The whole North entertains the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms, they will hasten that most desirable event, and save thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I respectfully subscribe myself, &c.,

U. S. GRANT.

Passing over the unimportant notes of the same dates, I will read to you now the final communication between Grant and Lee, written on the evening of that day. Gen. Grant again writes:

Gen. Lee, &c: In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, on the following terms, to wit:

Here follows the terms, and then the letter closes as follows:

This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force wherever they may reside.

U. S. GRANT.

To this communication Gen. Lee responded, as follows:

I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted.

I will proceed to designate a proper officer to carry the stipulations into effect.

R. E. LEE, General, &c.

It will be seen that Mr. Hoffman bases his allegation of bad faith on our part upon the concluding portion of Gen. Grant's letter to Gen. Lee, written on the evening of the 9th of April, where he says that "each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they have observed their parole and the laws in force where they may reside." It will, however, be recollected that Gen. Grant distinctly said to Gen. Lee on the opening of the correspondence that he had "no power to treat on the subject of peace." It was only as a military commander that he could offer terms and accept terms from Gen. Lee. Why did Gen. Grant make this specific declaration? Because he had been instructed by the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, the President of the United States, not to treat upon any political question. Here is high authority for what I say. After Gen. Grant's first telegram in March, upon the subject of negotiations with Gen. Lee was received by President Lincoln, he penned the following reply, which he submitted to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of State, and then ordered the Secretary of War to forward it to Gen. Grant. The reply reads as follows:

Washington, March 13, 1865.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant: The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with Gen. Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of Gen. Lee's army, or on some minor and purely military matter. He instructs me to say to you that you are not to decide, discuss, or confer upon any political question.

* * * * * * * *

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

In the light of this instruction the cautious language adopted by Gen. Grant in his correspondence with Gen. Lee, is easily understood. He could parole as he did, and the parole would exonerate all those who were embraced within it from the penalties of individual crimes. In other words, it operated to relieve them from the penalty of the loss of life, liberty and property; but it conferred upon them no civil immunity, right or privilege which might not be in consonance with the authority granted by the President or the law-making power of the Government. It seems to me, therefore, that this point, which has been dwelt upon so earnestly by Mr. Hoffman, falls to the ground. I hardly need refer to the allegation he makes in reference to our bad faith to the South in the light of the Amnesty Proclamation of Mr. Johnson, for that did not, as it was not intended to, more than release the persons who were included therein, from the penality of loss of life, liberty and property because of their treason. Congress does not now, and has not proposed to interfere with this perogative of the President. Congress simply proposes in the third section of the proposed Constitutional Amendment, to say to those men who have been guilty of treason, "You cannot now hold office;" and the President cannot deprive Congress of the exercise of this power. And if the people should adopt the amendment, it will be simply in accord with their sense of individual and national protection and security. In the exercise of this prerogative persons who are released from prison, in which they have been placed because of the commission of crimes, are not necessarily restored to the full enjoyment of civil rights. As Governor of this State, I may, as I do in some instances, restore the persons pardoned the right of citizenship; but the pardon in itself does not necessarily imply such a restoration. And who doubts that the Legislature of this State, or the people through an amendment of the Constitution, might not withhold from the Executive of the State, even the privilege of restoring to such persons their civil rights? The President has had no power conferred upon him by Congress to thus reinstate persons in their full civil rights and privileges; but if they had conferred such a prerogative upon him, the same power which conferred could withhold or change it. There is one other pretence on the part of our opponents which requires a moment's notice. It is contended that the policy of Mr. Johnson is a continuation of the policy of the lamented Lincoln. It requires but a word to show that this is a guilty assumption. I hardly need refer to their acts of administration and to their public declarations, for they are a part of the history of the times, and are familiar to all. It is almost enough to say that the friends and supporters of Mr. Johnson are generally those who were the opponents of Mr. Lincoln. But mark with what care the late President conceded the authority over the question of representation in Congress to Congress, instead of claiming any right or authority to dictate on this question himself. It will be remembered that in his speech of the 11th of April, 1865, just prior to his assassination, he distinctly uttered this as his settled judgment. It was not a hastily formed judgment. In his Amnesty Proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863, he uses this language:

"Whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats, constitutionally rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive."

He seems to have well understood, and to have been willing to admit upon all proper occasions, that Congress alone could inquire into the republican character of the States, and that Congress had under the Constitution not only the authority, but that it was a duty imposed upon it to see that every State had a Constitution republican in form, and that this question rested with Congress, and not in any sense with the Executive. As a confirmation of his views, and in support of the position of the Union Republican Party upon this question, I refer you to the opinion of the late Chief Justice Taney, in the case of Luther *vs.* Burden, which grew out of the rebellion in Rhode Island, known as the Dorr Rebellion, and in which the Supreme Court held that the power of deciding whether a State Government should be recognized as Republican, belonged to Congress. Judge Taney says:

"Under this clause of the Constitution, (referring to the clause which imposes on the United States the duty of giving to a State a Republican Government,) it rests with Congress to decide what Government is the established one in a State; for, as the United States guarantee to each State a Republican Government, Congress must necessarily decide what Government is established in a State before it can determine whether it is republican or not. And when the Senators and Representatives of a State are admitted into the councils of the Union, the authority of the Government under which they are appointed, as well as its republican character, is recognized by the proper Constitutional authority, and its decision is binding on every department of the Government. * * * * Undoubtedly, a military Government, established as the permanent Government of a State, would not be a Republican Government, and it would be the duty of Congress to overthrow it."

This opinion shows, first, that the duty of determining whether a State Government is republican belongs to Congress and not to the President. Second, that the test is the admission or rejection of Senators and Representatives from those States. Third, that the decision is binding on the President. Fourth, that it is for Congress to provide a republican Government, and not for the President. Having, I trust, answered to your satisfaction these arguments of Mr. Hoffman, I now pass from those considerations relating to Mr. Johnson, which are as unfortunate to him as they are painful and humiliating to the people. Let no one say that we are not in favor of State rights and State independence. We are at the same time in favor of vindicating the constitutional rights of the loyal Union men of the South, and the rights of man and the citizen which the results of the war and the nation's deep voice of justice have conferred upon a class heretofore debarred of everything but bondage, and the hard privilege of being true to the Union during the years of its great peril. Is it too much to ask of the revolting States that they should give every pledge and guarantee of future loyalty before being again admitted to a full participation in the affairs of the nation; that the men so recently from hostile combat to the best interests of the Republic and the cause of humanity shall not only make professions of loyalty, but remove the possibility of any ulterior unfriendly purpose before being again clothed with political power and public authority? I refer to the recent outbreaks and massacres at Memphis and New-Orleans, and the outrages in numerous Southern communities upon men and women of known Union sentiments, and the general public recognition of the official station of prominent rebels as the evidence in part of a prevalent and settled purpose on the part of the Southern people in opposition to the dominance of loyal men and the sway of republican principles. Either the work of our fathers was a failure, and our own recent severe trials and sufferings and sacrifices were a mistake, or we are right in asking a sacred acknowledgment of adequate measures of constitutional protection. [Applause.] No one, it seems to me, can be in doubt that the issues now presented are the culmination of the hate and bitter years of strife. And as no one not heedless of the fortune and destiny of this country during the years when national unity was in danger could remain inactive, so now, every member of the great Union Republican Party will be quickened in the faith, that a favorable result will promote the peace and happiness of the people, and go far to settle the now disputed question whether loyal men shall govern and preserve the Republic. [Applause.] Much, if not all, of this severe conflict of opinion which now confronts us, could have been warded off by a firm and judicious course upon the part of the Federal executive authority. But that is past. We have nothing to hope from that quarter. We firmly rely, however, upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people, which has hitherto proved equal to any exigency in our national life. [Cheers.] The Republican Party has a noble record as the party which maintained the Government, and gave to it unhesitating and unqualified support, as with one voice, one heart, and one hand, it carried the war for the Union to a triumphant issue. It makes noble professions of attachment to the cause of freedom and constitutional Government. It forms no new, strange and unnatural alliance, but is faithful to the principles which called it into being, [cheers,] which gave its early faith and courage and strength, as though inspired of Heaven for the great struggle with the power of Slavery; which nerved its good right arm throughout the storm and carnage and desolation of battle; which sorrowed though faltered not in defeat, and which rejoiced and remained firm in the day of our victory. [Cheers.] The same energy, earnestness and patriotism which characterized it and gave it success during the war, will be exerted now to maintain the supremacy of loyalty and prevent the recurrence of the shame of treason. [Cheers.] We are anxious to see local self-government restored in the late insurgent States as soon as it can be done consistent with future safety. We earnestly desire to see those States represented in Congress as soon as full assurance can be had through the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, that thereby the power of those States will not pass into rebel hands. Faithful and vigilant, let no one doubt our success. [Prolonged cheers.]

Workingmen's Indorsement of the Nomination of Gov. Fenton.

A Committee appointed by the Workingmen's Independent Organization of this City lately waited on Gov. Fenton, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, to tender him the indorsement of the organization, which they did in the following address, which was read to the Governor by one of the members of the Committee:

To His Excellency Reuben E. Fenton:

It is our pleasure and duty, in accordance with the trust reposed in us, to represent to you the object and successful action of the Workingmen's Independent Political Organization in uniting, in a measure, the hitherto divided strength of the working classes, in the laudable purpose of sustaining and supporting such candidates for office as will see that their interests are not neglected. Believing that there should be no further delay, but that it is high time there should be a more general and extended effort on the part of the governed, as well as those who govern, to secure their rights and privileges; and believing from your past record that they can rely upon your patriotism, decision of character and your well-known disposition to see strict justice meted out to the entire community; as, also, your earnest desire to organize and perpetuate a generous system in justice to the citizens under your immediate administration, we have the honor herewith to inform your Excellency of your unqualified indorsement by the organization for reëlection.

The financial ability with which legislative enactments, tending to the expenditure of the State finances, were legalized or annulled; the marked and impartial attention given to the interests of the entire State; your patriotic bearing to the whole country, and earnest solicitude in the welfare of the workingmen, have established your worth and particularly commended your Excellency to this organization as eminently qualified for Chief Magistrate of the State.

In view of these facts the organization, after thorough investigation, are fully convinced, as they believe all liberal men are, that you are identified with their interests and prosperity, and that in no way can the interests of the laborer and State be so justly and faithfully cared for as in giving their unanimous support to retain you in the Executive chair.

E. W. PERRY,
J. C. FREEMAN,
F. C. STUDENMIRE,
D. E. SULLIVAN,
JOHN SEBECK,
Committee.

The Governor subsequently made the following acknowledgment:

E. W. Perry, J. C. Freeman, and others:

Gentlemen: I am highly gratified to know that my administration of the public affairs of the State has received the approval of your organization, and so many of the workingmen of the City and State of New-York. For no class of the community are more interested in light taxes and an economical expendidtrue of the public funds than the workingmen of the State. I thank you for your endorsement, and can assure you of my earnest sympathy in every measure tending to advance the moral, social, and material interests of the people, and especially the working class, as they were the bone and sinew of our Union army, carrying victory and liberty in their onward march. The principles they so vigorously maintained must be perpetuated. I regret that time will not permit me to reply more at length to your address, as I am about to leave the city.

Very respectfully, yours,
R. E. FENTON.

Albany, Oct. 31, 1866.

THE REGISTRY.

The Third Day of Registry—Additional Names Registered—Aggregate Number Registered So Far.

The Boards of Registry reopened their sessions yesterday throughout the City. The following table shows the number of names registered:

Wards.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 17.	Nov. 2.	Total.
First	1688	224	547	2459
Second	267	—	122	389
Third	499	—	254	753
Fourth	2019	41	1092	3152
Fifth	1836	—	1085	2921
Sixth	2360	78	1035	3473
Seventh	3404	374	2021	5799
Eighth	4369	121	1763	6253
Ninth	5217	—	2463	7680
Tenth	2869	58	1405	4332
Eleventh	4755	—	2906	7661
Twelfth	3100	491	960	4551
Thirteenth	2023	377	1848	4248
Fourteenth	2717	67	1329	4113
Fifteenth	2482	27	1279	3868
Sixteenth	3901	167	2155	6223
Seventeenth	7211	—	3512	10723
Eighteenth	4111	227	2354	6692
Nineteenth	4486	53	1972	6511
Twentieth	5882	144	2716	8742
Twenty-first	4380	211	2044	6635
Twenty-second	4845	116	2269	7230
Total	74,001	2,777	37,231	114,009

The Fourth District.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Fox to Mr. Greeley:

New-York, Friday, Nov. 2, 1866.

Hon. Horace Greeley, Editor New-York Tribune:

Sir: Having circulated through the editorial columns of your noted paper a report which, as a rival candidate, you must know to be untrue, will you have the grace to remedy the extreme bad taste therein exhibited by giving equal publicity to this note and the following contradiction?

I have received, unsolicited, the nomination for Congress from the Democrats of the Fourth District, and under no circumstances will I betray the trust by them reposed in me, but am and will be a candidate for Congress until the close of the contest, and after my election will continue to merit, by my actions toward my constituents, that confidence and support which I have ever received from them.

Respectfully, JOHN FOX, No. 3 Morris-street.

Nomination of a Colored Man in Boston to a Seat in the Legislature.

From the Boston Journal, Nov. 1.

Mr. Charles L. Mitchell, a colored citizen, was nominated by the Republicans of Ward Six last evening, as a candidate for a seat in the State Legislature. It is one of the practical results of the political creed which Massachusetts has been foremost in advocating, and though it may strike some with surprise, it is certainly creditable to the district which made the nomination. Ward Six is the wealthiest ward in the State; it embraces within its limits more literary culture and more liberally educated men than any other Representative district that we know of, and it is, with perhaps the exception of a ward in New-Bedford, the only ward in this State which has a large number of colored voters. The ward is the home of John A. Andrew, and there seems to be a peculiar propriety that the first colored man elected as a Representative—as he undoubtedly will be—should come from a ward which possesses such marked characteristics.

For our own part we heartily indorse the nomination. It shows the sincerity of the Republicans, and is a proof of their intention to carry out to the letter the political professions which they have been making. We believe that the color of the skin is not a badge of dishonor, and when qualified by education to hold the ballot, the man should be eligible to office. The nominee, we hear, is a man of sense and sagacity, and will do no discredit to the State.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Flagship Rhode Island—Consolidation of Squadrons.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, Nov. 2.

The gunboat *Rhode Island*, Commander Fairfax, Flagship of the West India Squadron, arrived this afternoon from Havana.

Admiral Palmer, commanding the squadron, was received by Commodore Lanman with the usual ceremonies and firing of salutes from the gunboats *Tacony* and *Yantic*.

Commodore Lanman transfers immediately the Atlantic Coast Squadron to Admiral Palmer, thus consolidating it with the North Atlantic Squadron, the stations of which will extend from Halifax to the Capes of Florida, including the West Indies.

Arrival of the Steamship Mississippi—Colored Troops to be Mustered Out—Gen. Schofield on an Inspection Tour.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, Nov. 2.

The steamship *Mississippi*, Capt. George Somers from New-Orleans Oct. 27, for New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock to-night with 600 men of the Seventh United States Colored Regiment, Gen. James Shaw commanding, on their way to Baltimore to be mustered out.

The *Mississippi* encountered strong northwest gales. Passed the steamer *Monterey*, from New-York for New-Orleans, on Tuesday, 20 miles north of Carysfort; all well.

Gen. Schofield, accompanied by Brig.-Gen. Burton, Commandant of Fortress Monroe, and their staff-officers, reviewed the troops, and inspected the hospitals in Norfolk, to-day, and returned to Richmond to-night.

LITERATURE

MR. SWINBURNE'S NEW POEMS.

POEMS AND BALLADS. By ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE. London: EDWARD MOXON & Co. 1866. New-York: CARLETON.

Mr. Swinburne is a young gentleman who has set himself the task of effecting an entire change in the tone of morals prevalent in these degenerate days. We have fallen off from the standard which he conceives to be the perfect rule of life. We are, some of us, in the habit—for the practice is not universal—of treating women upon the hypothesis that they are creatures formed intellectually and morally not unlike ourselves, and worthy of being treated with respect and honor; whereas Mr. Swinburne regards them as convenient objects for the gratification of certain passions which he describes with great warmth and enthusiasm. Woman's mission is simply to perform the functions of the female in the human race. She should be in all parts of the world what she is in the harems of the East—an instrument of amusement to be picked up when wanted and thrown away when used. Marriage is a mistake, but if men will marry, it is the duty of wiser men to take advantage of their temerity and folly. There is no such passion as "Love," although there is a passion which may be spelt with the same number of letters, and to the gratification of that all our best energies ought to be directed. Sensuality is the chief good which we are capable of enjoying in this imperfect world; all other desires and objects are unworthy of us. Men toil on through weary years for the attainment of some end on which their hopes and expectations are fixed, and either they fail, or are discontented with their prize when it is within their grasp. The failures are more numerous than the successes, and even success often loses its fascination and allurement as we approach nearer to it. The land which looks green and fertile in the distance, proves to be wild and cheerless heath, from which no comfort or support can be drawn. Mr. Swinburne looks on at this, and would have us abandon the unproductive struggle with destiny. All our attempts to gain happiness are futile, except when we depend for happiness upon animal gratification. "You ought not to dilute your sensuality," says the poet; let it be taken in its natural state, indulge in it whenever you can, and be sure that you cannot indulge in it too much. Women were made for men, and it is waste of time to be scrupulous in our treatment of them. Aspasia to-day and Phryne to-morrow—it is a diversion worthy of our noblest impulses, and after all it is a very cheap one. It requires no great faculties of the mind to participate in it, and that is at least a fortunate circumstance for the majority of mankind, who otherwise would be debarred from the enjoyment.

Such is the code of morals which Mr. Swinburne now submits to the world. Of course, it is not a new code. Mr. Swinburne is not the originator of it; he has only brought imagination, vigor, and great felicity of language to the work of presenting it to us afresh in an enticing form. Byron attempted the same feat, and although he drew his pictures more in detail than Mr. Swinburne, and left less room for the conjectures and ingenuity of his readers, yet he was tame and harmless compared with his successor. Mr. Swinburne never diverges into humor or narrative. He leads us into an atmosphere of intense and unalloyed sensuousness. On the corners of streets they sometimes sell foul publications which detectives are employed to seize and destroy. The tone of those sheets is identical with the tone of the book which it has been Mr. Swinburne's good pleasure to give to the world—only that he is more adroit in disguising vice than his fellow-laborers in that particular branch of literature. He idealizes depravity, and conceals looseness of morals beneath a thin lacquer of true poetic feeling. Yet, because he is an abler man than the poor wretch who deals in filth which is not deodorized, Mr. Swinburne's offence against society is not less unpardonable. He is the more dangerous teacher of the two. We cannot set policemen to hunt him down, and his book will be read by hundreds who are happily beyond the reach of the obscure toilers in Mr. Swinburne's field. "Bring your mind into subjection to your body," is what he is crying to his own generation. Very likely a good many would do it without his advice, but we cannot yet afford to have the doctrine proclaimed without attempting to impugn it. Many things go on in the world which we cannot alter, and which it is as well to shut our eyes to. What Mr. Swinburne recommends us to do is done every day, but that is no reason why his canons of morals should pass unquestioned into our families. Of course it would be useless to *argue* against Mr. Swinburne's creed; we do not intend to waste time in any such folly. There are those who are willing to accept it, and it is not within our province to dissuade them. But it is our duty to show what manner of poet Mr. Swinburne, who began with so fair a promise, has chosen to turn himself into, and after that we must leave people to take him home or shut the door in his face, according to the bent of their inclinations. In Mr. Swinburne's millennium they would take him unquestioned to their families, and especially to their daughters. We hope, however, that he has to wait a little while before that day arrives.

We must do Mr. Swinburne the justice to own that when he intends to be grossly indecent he sometimes tries to be very obscure—like the fish which is said to eject a cloudy fluid when it wishes to render itself invisible. Thus the piece called "Anactoria" is so skilfully disguised that its revolting impurity will be invisible to ordinary readers, while yet every line of it is as highly colored, though not so openly expressed, as anything of the same kind in the Greek poet from whom a quotation is made at the top. More frequently, however, Mr. Swinburne uses no effort to tone down the vividness of his pictures by bordering them with gilt and tinsel. His ideal woman is a woman whose merit is that she is superior to virtue, and who lends a splendor to vice by her intensity and beauty:

"O Sin, thou knowest that all thy shame in her
Was made a goodly thing;
Yea, she caught Shame and shamed him with her kiss,
With her fair kiss, and lips much lovelier
Than lips of amorous roses in late Spring."

This is the teaching of what appears to be the "popular" literature at the present time. The higher instincts and impulses of the mind are only to be regarded with contempt.

"All her body was more virtuous
Than souls of women fashioned otherwise,"

writes Mr. Swinburne, with a view of proving to us that it is better to be beautiful than to be chaste, and, indeed, that the mere possession of beauty makes vice a virtue. There is no merit in life except that which is to be acquired from the exercise of the bodily passions—or, as Mr. Swinburne expresses it—

"To hunt sweet Love and lose him
Between white arms and bosom,
Between the bud and blossom,
Between your throat and chin;
To say of shame—what is it?
Of virtue—we can miss it;
Of sin—we can but kiss it,
And it's no longer sin:

To feel the strong soul, stricken
Through fleshly pulses, quicken
Beneath swift sighs that thicken,
Soft hands and lips that smite,
Lips that no love can tire,
With hands that sting like fire,
Wearing the web Desire,
To snare the bird Delight."

That is the occupation in which, according to the new poet, it would be well for mankind to pass their days. "Forgive us our virtues" is Mr. Swinburne's supplication, and should the spirit of his writings become infused into the rising generation, there will be little necessity left for the prayer. He is vain of the foulness and impurity which seem to be woven into every fibre of his mind. He speaks with exultation of his most revolting verses—"My verses, the first fruit of me," and tells us that "the youngest were born of boy's pastime." We do not believe him. They were born of a boy's diseased and corrupt imagination, which outstrips the wildest excesses of an old *debauchee*. They are intended to pander to the same depraved tastes in the same class of persons—gay people who think it a great thing to be dabbling in vice at second hand, and who will be very likely to accept Mr. Swinburne as a hero. If we were to judge of him by his verse, we should conclude that he was an insufferable coxcomb and profligate, living in a constant whirl of passion, and with experiences of life which men of twice his years would be ashamed to avow. We should look upon him as a man whose life was spent in the cultivation of licentiousness and impurity. In reality, it is hardly likely that he is anything of the kind. He is a weak young person physically, and if we must allow his claim to be possessed with seven devils of uncleanness we must also maintain that they have left him only a dummy Don Juan after all. One sickens of his incessant efforts to be mistaken for a libertine. Wickedness is said by Addison to be not displeasing to women; but we have never learned that they were fascinated by mere intellectual wickedness. Mr. Swinburne's vices are, as the Germans say, evolved from the depths of his inner consciousness. We refuse to believe that he is so irreclaimable a profligate as he represents himself. We cannot deny, however, that his mind is a storehouse of libidinousness. He talks of his mistresses' "sweet white sides," her "bosom carved to kiss," "the panting mouth of dry desire," "eyes insatiable of amorous hours," "long lithe arms and hotter hands than fire," "quivering flanks" and "splendid supple thighs," "strait, soft flanks," and so with equal grossness and power runs through the gamut of sensuality. We are very reluctant to pollute these pages with any further specimens of this disgraceful book, but it will not mend matters to conceal its true character. The poems will be bought and read, but that no one may purchase the pollution innocently and without warning we must give an example of the bulk of Mr. Swinburne's illicit wares:

"He that had held her by the hair,
With kissing lips blinding her eyes,
Felt her bright bosom, strained and bare,
Sigh under him with short mad cries.

Out of her throat and sobbing mouth
And body broken up with love,
With sweet hot tears his lips were loth
Her own should taste the savor of.

Yea, he inside whose grasp all night
Her fervent body leapt or lay,
Stained with sharp kisses red and white
Found her a plague to spurn away."

These lines are purity itself compared with some of Mr. Swinburne's efforts. Very often he succeeds in combining the lowest depths of lewdness with the most outrageous blasphemy. We dare not quote even one out of the many passages in the volume of this infamous character. It is impossible to deny that there is great power and beauty in the language through which these ideas are presented to us. Rarely has a more musical and graceful poem been written than "Dolores," and "Faustine" and "Félise" are models of poetic force and vigor. But they are deeply stained with the vileness of the poet's imagination. It is difficult to find two consecutive stanzas for quotation which are passably clean and decent. Such lines as the following cause us to feel deep regret at the self-perversion of Mr. Swinburne's intellect:

"A little sorrow, a little pleasure,
Fate metes us from the dusty measure
That holds the date of all of us;
We are born with travail and strong crying,
And from the birthday to the dying
The likeness of our life is thus.

One girds himself to serve another,
Whose father was the dust, whose mother
The little dead red worm therein;
They find no fruit of things they cherish;
The goodness of a man shall perish,
It shall be one thing with his sin.

In deep wet ways by gray old gardens,
Fed with sharp Spring the sweet fruit hardens;
They know not what fruits wane or grow;
Red Summer burns to the utmost ember;
They know not, neither can remember,
The old years and flowers they used to know."

Here, again, are lines of singular grace and perfection:

"The burden of fair seasons. Rain in Spring,
White rain and wind among the tender trees;
A Summer of green sorrows gathering,
Rank Autumn in a mist of miseries,
With sad face set toward the year, that sees
The charred ash drop out of the dropping pyre,
And Winter wan with many maladies;
This is the end of every man's desire.

The burden of dead faces, out of sight
And out of love, beyond the reach of hands,
Changed in the changing of the dark and light,
They walk and weep about the barren lands
Where no seed is, nor any garner stands,
Where in short breaths the doubtful days respire,
And Time's turned glass lets through the sighing sands;
This is the end of every man's desire.

The burden of much gladness. Life and lust
Forsake thee, and the face of thy delight;
And underfoot the heavy hours strew dust,
And overhead strange weathers burn and bite;
And where the red was, to the bloodless white,
And where truth was the likeness of a liar,
And where day was the likeness of the night;
This is the end of every man's desire."

That Mr. Swinburne is capable of writing poetry of this order aggravates the offence of which he has been guilty. He may plead, indeed, that he is only accommodating himself to what appears to be the spirit of the age. Almost every novel that is published now-a-days is based upon some form of criminal intercourse between the sexes. The authoress of *Adam Bede* has followed the general example; Miss Braddon never departs from it, and books of the degrading tendency of *Strathmore* and *Chandos* are in the hands of every girl. Our literature threatens to become worse than the literature of the Restoration. Charles Reade writes a novel which in former days in England would have been burnt by the common hangman as a public nuisance. The last English papers tell us of a play written by Tom Taylor which was so atrocious in sentiment that even an Adelphi audience hissed and hooted at it. Such is the moral progress on which we are always priding ourselves. In spite of our schools and churches the world goes on in its old ways, and accumulates dust and dirt with age. The most sanguine believer in the theory of the "perfectibility of the human race" might well despond of his faith when he sees the universal tendency to move backward rather than forward. One by one the cherished theories of philosophers crumble to pieces. The world, they told us, had grown too wise to permit wars, yet there has never been peace the last ten years. We are no wiser than those who have gone before us; with nations, as with individuals, the experience of the past teaches nothing. We suppose there is some excuse for Mr. Swinburne. He aims at being a fashionable poet, and he may think it necessary to come before his patrons in fashionable clothes. But not the less does he deserve to be treated with aversion and abhorrence. Bad as the tastes of society may be, his book is an outrage even upon them, and it should suffice to cover the author with deep and lasting disgrace.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE SECOND PLENARY COUNCIL.

The Archbishops and Bishops of the United States, in Plenary Council Assembled, to the Clergy and Laity of Their Charge.

Venerable Brethren of the Clergy—Beloved Children of the Laity:

After the lapse of more than fourteen years it has again been permitted us to assemble in Plenary Council, for the purpose of more effectually uniting our efforts for the promotion of the great object of our ministry—the advancement of the interests of the Church of God. God, indeed, needs not human agency, although He vouchsafes to employ it. As in assuming our nature our Divine Redeemer subjected Himself to its conditions, and was made like unto us, sin only excepted; so He has willed that in the establishment and maintenance of His Church, human agency should be employed, and the means best adapted for the attainment of its great end should be selected.

Among these means the assembling in council of the Bishops placed over the different portions of Christ's flock, in union with, and in obedience to, the Chief Bishop, to whom He has committed the care of the whole—lambs and sheep, people and pastors—has always been reckoned as among the most efficacious. Hence the reverence with which the Christian world has ever regarded the Councils of the Church. Of these, some are called general, because representing the universal church—the body of pastors in union with its head—and are therefore the highest expression of the authority which Christ has given to His Church. Local Councils, being but partial representations of the Church—because composed of the Bishops of one or more provinces—are of inferior weight, but still are embodiments of the same principle. Among these Local Councils those called Plenary, because representing several ecclesiastical provinces—ordinarily under one civil government, and therefore sometimes called National—hold the highest place. They are assembled by express direction of the Sovereign Pontiff; who appoints a representative of his authority in the Apostolic Delegate he commissions to preside over them. Such councils have not ordinarily to define the doctrines of the Church, although they furnish suitable occasions for making authoritative statements of them. Their principal object, however, is to regulate discipline, whether by the correction of abuses, or the establishment of such rules of conduct as circumstances may require.

[The next section of the address is an elaborate exposition of the authority of Plenary Councils, concluding as follows:]

This authority is exercised not only in defining the truths of faith, and in determining whatever controversies may arise in relation to them, but also in warning the flock of Christ by seasonable admonitions, against whatever might interfere with the purity of Christian morals, and by rebuke and reprehension, when they are found necessary for the correction of abuses. "Obey your prelates," says St. Paul, "and be subject to them; for they watch, as having to render an account for your souls, that they may do this with joy, and not with grief. For this is not expedient for you." We cheerfully acknowledge, venerable and beloved brethren, the general and willing acceptance by you of this important principle of a living, guiding authority, which distinguishes the Church as a divine institution, from the various sects that surround her. We wish, however, to impress upon the minds of all our spiritual children the obligation imposed on them of obeying their respective Prelates—each in his own Diocese—by receiving their directions as the expression of the authority which Christ has established in His Church. So long as such directions are not set aside by superior authority, they are to be received as a rule of conduct, nor can they be evaded without transgressing the Apostolic precept, "Obey your Prelates." No motive derived from the possible misconception of the nature of that which is forbidden, or from the real or supposed difference of opinion—the action or inaction of other prelates—will excuse the Catholic from the crime of disobedience toward his own bishop, if he refuses to be guided by him, and presume to dictate when it is his duty to obey. Hence when we warn you, either collectively, as in the present instance, or singly in our respective dioceses, to avoid secret societies and all associations which we deem unlawful, you cannot, on the peril of your souls, disregard your admonitions; because the authority we exercise in such cases is that of Him who has said: "Him who hears you hears me, and he who despises you despises me; and he that despises me despises Him that sent me."

RELATIONS OF THE CHURCH TO THE STATE.

The enemies of the Church fail not to represent her claims as incompatible with the independence of the civil power, and her action as impeding the exertions of the State to promote the well-being of society. So far from these charges being founded in fact, the authority and influence of the Church will be found to be the most efficacious support of the temporal authority by which society is governed. The Church, indeed, does not proclaim the absolute and entire independence of the civil power, because it teaches with the Apostle, that "all power is of God;" that the temporal magistrate is His minister, and that the power of the sword he wields is a delegated exercise of authority committed to him from on high. For the children of the Church obedience to the civil power is not a submission to force which may not be resisted, nor merely the compliance with a condition for peace and security; but a religious duty founded on obedience to God, by whose authority the civil magistrate exercises his power. This power, however, as subordinate and delegated, must always be exercised agreeably to God's law. In prescribing anything contrary to that law the civil power transcends its authority, and has no claim on the obedience of the citizen. Never can it be lawful to disobey God, as the Apostles, Peter and John, so explicitly declared before the tribunal which sat in judgment on them: "If it be just in the sight of God to hear you rather than God, judge ye." This undeniable principle does not, however, entail the same consequences in the Catholic system as in those of the sects. In these the individual is the ultimate judge of what the law of God commands or forbids, and is consequently liable to claim the sanction of the higher law, for what after all may be, and often is, but the suggestions of an undisciplined mind, or an overheated imagination. Nor can the civil government be expected to recognize an authority which has no warrant for its character as divine, and no limits in its application, without exposing the State to disorder and anarchy. The Catholic has a guide in the Church, as a divine institution, which enables him to discriminate between what the law of God forbids or allows; and this authority the State is bound to recognize as supreme in its sphere—of moral, no less than dogmatic teaching. There may, indeed, be instances in which individual Catholics will make a misapplication of the principle; or, in which, while the principle of obedience to civil authority is recognized as of divine obligation, the seat of that authority may be a matter of doubt, by reason of the clashing opinions that prevail in regard to this important fact. The Church does not assume to decide such matters in the temporal order, as she is not the judge of civil controversies, although she always, when invited to do so, has endeavored to remove the misconceptions from which disputes so often arise, and to consult for every interest while maintaining the peace of society and the rights of justice.

While cheerfully recognizing the fact, that hitherto the General and State Governments of our country, except in some brief intervals of excitement and delusion, have not interfered with our ecclesiastical organization or civil rights, we still have to lament that in many of the States we are not as yet permitted legally, to make those arrangements for the security of church property, which are in accordance with the canons and discipline of the Catholic Church. In some of the States we gratefully acknowledge that all is granted in this regard that we could reasonably ask for. The right of the Church to possess property, whether churches, residences for the clergy, cemeteries, or school-houses, asylums, &c., cannot be denied without depriving her of a necessary means of promoting the end for which she has been established. We are aware of the alleged grounds for this refusal to recognise the Church in her corporate capacity, unless on the condition, that in the matter of the tenure of ecclesiastical property, she conform to the general laws providing for this object. These laws, however, are for the most part based on principles which she cannot accept, without departing from her practice from the beginning, as soon as she was permitted to enjoy liberty of worship. They are the expression of a distrust of ecclesiastical power, as such; and are the fruit of the misrepresentations which have been made of the action of the Church in past ages. As well might the civil power prescribe to her the doctrines she is to teach and the worship with which she is to honor God, as to impose on her a system of holding her temporalities, which is alien to her principles, and which is borrowed from those who have rejected her authority. Instead of seeking to disprove the various reasons alleged for this denial of the Church's rights in some of the States, we content ourselves with the formal protest we hereby enter against it; and briefly remark, that even in the supposition, which we by no means admit, that such denial was the result of legitimate motives, the denial itself is incompatible with the full measure of ecclesiastical or religious liberty, which we are supposed to enjoy.

Nor is this an unimportant matter, or one which has not practical results of the most embarrassing character. Not only are we obliged to place church property in conditions of extreme hazard, because not permitted to manage our church temporalities on Catholic principles; but in at least one of these United States—Missouri—laws have been passed by which all church property, not held by corporations, is subjected to taxation; and the avowed object of this discriminating legislation, is hostility to the Catholic Church. In concluding these remarks, we merely refer to the attempt made in that State to make the exercise of the ecclesiastical ministry depend on a condition laid down by the civil power.

AID FOR THE POPE.

When last assembled in Plenary Council, we called on you to aid the Holy Father, by your contributions, and you generously responded to our appeal. Since then the richest and most fertile portions of the States of the Church have been wrested from him by the hands of violence, and his position has become still more critical and embarrassed. In order to enable him to assist those who are dependent on him, and to carry on the affairs of the Universal Church, it is absolutely necessary that the children of the Church in all parts of the world should come to his help. We have therefore felt it to be our duty to direct that an annual collection be henceforth taken up in all the dioceses in the country on the Sunday within the Octave of the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul, or such other Sunday as the ordinary may direct, to be devoted to this purpose.

We need not remind you that the obligation of supplying the temporal wants of those who minister to your spiritual necessities, applies in a special manner to the Sovereign Pontiff, who necessarily incurs great expenses in discharging the duties of his high office. We abstain from more than an allusion to the trials and humiliations to which the political changes in Italy, which have since occurred, have exposed him. However much the prevalence of false ideas, and an erroneous estimate of the real character of the charges referred to may mislead the judgment, all must admire the noble courage which the Holy Father has maintained in the midst of these outrages; as all must be struck by that visible protection which Providence appears to have afforded him, so that he alone of all the princes of Italy yet retains his sovereignty and his independence. The imminent dangers to which he has been exposed in his long and eventful Pontificate, have been hailed by the enemies of the Church as a triumph, and they have awakened in the latter the liveliest exultation and the most extravagant anticipations. You know, brethren, how fallacious are such expectations—how delusive such hopes. You need not to be told that the condition of the Church of Christ on earth is one of trial and endurance; that the Spouse of Christ is never more worthy of His love than when assimilated to Him by walking in His footsteps; that the temporary triumph of her enemies is the forerunner of their ultimate defeat; and that every trial to which she is subjected is the preparation for her final victory. The more violent the storm, the more firmly, when it shall have spent its fury, will this tree of life be found to have struck its roots into the soil in which the right hand of the Father hath planted it. A holy Pope, who filled the chair of Peter in the year 494, wrote thus to the Greek Emperor Anastasius: "What is of divine institution may be attacked by human presumption, but it cannot be overcome, no matter how great the power employed against it. Would that the impiety which impels them were as innoxious to its assailants, as that which God has established is superior to all violence. 'The sure foundation of God standeth firm.' Does not experience show that the Church, when attacked, instead of being overcome, is rendered the more invincible by that which appeared to insure its destruction?" Or, as St. Augustine forcibly expresses the same idea—the greater the violence with which earthly vessels strike against this rock, the greater the destruction in which they are involved.

How consoling and encouraging the fact that we can adopt this language, and may learn from the eighteen centuries of her eventful existence, that every successive trial of the Church proves the truth of the prophet's promise: "When thou shalt pass through the waters, I will be with thee; and the rivers shall not cover thee: when thou shalt walk through the fire, thou shalt not be burnt, and the flames shall not burn in thee." "O poor little one, tossed with tempest without all comfort: behold I will lay thy stones in order, and will lay thy foundations with sapphires. And I will make thy bulwarks of jasper, and thy gates of graven stones, and all thy borders of desirable stones. All thy children shall be taught of the Lord, and great shall be the peace of thy children. And thou shalt be founded in justice; depart far from oppression, for thou shalt not fear: and from terror, for it shall not come near thee. No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper, and every tongue that resists thee in judgment, thou shalt condemn."

THE SACRAMENT OF MATRIMONY.

To that sacrament of the Church which is highest in its typical signification—the sacrament of matrimony—we feel it our duty to direct in a particular manner your attention. From the beginning, as we learn from St. Paul, the union of man and woman was a great mystery or sacrament; because, from the beginning, it prefigured the union of Christ with his Church. In nothing perhaps is the influence of the Spirit of Truth more evident in the teaching of the Church, than in the care with which she has protected this "great sacrament," which, by so many, agreeably to what St. Paul had foretold, was stigmatized as unlawful, while by others it was unduly exalted above sacred virginity, contrary to the express teaching of Christ and his inspired Apostle. The holiness of Christian matrimony is connected with our most sacred associations and duties; and it cannot be lost sight of in however small degree, without entailing the most serious consequences. The Church has shown in reference to this subject, a spirit of watchfulness and solicitude, which alone would entitle her to the gratitude of man, and cause her to be regarded as the most faithful guardian of public and private morality. Many of the innumerable contests in which she was compelled to engage with the depositaries of the Civil Power, during the middle ages, were in defence of the stability and sanctity of the marriage-tie; and, at a later period, she preferred to see England torn from her side, rather than yield compliance with the will of a monarch, who sacrificed his country's faith to his unbridled passions. In this matter she knew no distinction between the private man and the monarch; contrary to what an apologist for the worst passions and most cruel deeds of this unhappy ruler insists should have been her line of conduct. Even in our own days, her conservative authority has been exerted in the same cause; and the anger of the first Napoleon was incurred by the refusal of Pius VII., of holy memory, to declare invalid a marriage contracted between that ruler's brother and a Protestant lady of the city in which we are now assembled. When this same monarch sought to break his first faith, he was obliged to have recourse to an extinct tribunal of the diocese of Paris—resuscitated for that special purpose—which presumed to decide a question which the wisdom of the Holy See has reserved for its own exclusive jurisdiction.

We recall these facts, because they most strongly express the principle of the Church in regard to matrimony, and must be regarded by every well-regulated mind as among the brightest jewels of her crown. We recall them, also, in order to enforce our solemn admonition to our flocks, to give no ear to the false and degrading theories on the subject of matrimony, which are boldly put forward by the enemies of the Church. According to these theories, marriage is a mere civil contract, which the civil power is to regulate, and from which an injured or dissatisfied party may release himself or herself by the remedy of divorce, so as to be able lawfully to contract new engagements. This is in evident contradiction with the words of Christ: "What God has joined together let no man put asunder." As the guardian of God's holy law, the Church condemns this false theory, from which would follow a successive polygamy, no less opposed to the unity and stability of Christian marriage than that simultaneous polygamy, which, to the scandal of Christendom, is found within our borders. No State law can authorize divorce so as to permit the parties divorced to contract new engagements; and every such new engagement, contracted during the joint lives of the parties so divorced, involves the crime of adultery. We refer with pain to the scandalous multiplication of these unlawful separations, which, more than any other cause, are sapping the foundations of morality and preparing society for an entire dissolution of the basis on which it rests.

If so many marriages become unhappy, and the bond which unites the married couple prove so often a galling yoke, this is to be attributed, in most instances, to the neglect and disregard of the Church's laws in reference to this subject. These, as you know, forbid marriage between persons related to each other in certain degrees of consanguinity and affinity, as also between Catholics and non-Catholics. Whatever exceptions may be found to the general observation as to the result of such unions, they are in principle condemned by the Church; and that from the most serious motives; which in the case of consanguinity, are founded in well-ascertained physiological principles; in the case of affinity, in the danger to which possible unions may place parties who are necessarily brought into fraternal relations; and in the case of mixed marriages, to the danger of perversion, to which the Catholic party and the offspring of such marriages are exposed.

But something more than the observance of these laws of the Church in relation to marriage is required in order that Christians should discharge their entire duty, when about to enter the conjugal state. Its sacred character, and the obligations toward God's society which it imposes, should always be kept in mind. Purity of life, and affection that has better and more lasting grounds than the impulse of passion, are the only proper dispositions for entering upon a state of life which death alone can change, and which involves so many important consequences for time and eternity.

Who, asks Tertullian, can express the happiness of that marriage which the Church approves, which sacrifice (the mass) confirms, and which blessing seals—angels announce it, and the Father ratifies."

Bearing in mind the sanctity of marriage, and the time-honored usages of the Church in the administration of the sacrament, we cannot too strongly urge upon you the importance of contracting it before the altar of God, and with the Marriage Mass, so as to receive that especial blessing which carries with it so many graces, to enable those who enter upon this holy state to fulfil its most important duties.

ON BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS—THE PRESS.

The Council of Trent requires that all books which treat of religion should be submitted before publication to the Ordinary of the diocese in which they are to be published, for the purpose of obtaining his sanction, so as to assure the faithful that they contain nothing contrary to faith or morals. This law is still of force; and in the former Plenary Council its observance was urged, and the Bishops were exhorted to approve of no book which had not been previously examined by themselves, or by clergymen appointed by them for that purpose, and to confine such approbation to works published in their respective dioceses. The faithful should be aware that such approbation is rather of a negative than of a positive character; that it by no means imparts to the statements or sentiments such works may contain any episcopal sanction; but merely guarantees them as free from errors in faith or morals.

In many also of our dioceses there are published Catholic papers, mostly of a religious character; and many of such papers bear upon them the statement that they are the "organs" of the Bishop of the diocese in which they are published, and sometimes of other Bishops in whose dioceses they circulate. We cheerfully acknowledge the services the Catholic Press has rendered to religion, as also the disinterestedness with which, in most instances, it has been conducted, although yielding to publishers and editors a very insufficient return for their labors. We exhort the Catholic community to extend to these publications a more liberal support, in order that they may be enabled to become more worthy the great cause they advocate.

We remind them that the power of the Press is one of the most striking features of modern society; and that it is our duty to avail ourselves of this mode of making known the truths of our religion, and removing the misapprehensions which so generally prevail in regard to them. If many of these papers are not all that we would wish them to be, it will be frequently found that the real cause of their shortcomings is the insufficient support they receive from the Catholic public. Supply and demand act and react on each other; and if in many instances the former produces the latter, in regard at least to Catholic publications, demand must precede supply. We also wish to guard against the misapprehension, which frequently arises from the Bishop's name being connected with such papers, in so far as they are recognized as "organs," that is, as mediums through which the Ordinary communicates with his diocesans. This circumstance gives no sanction to the articles which appear in such papers, other than they may derive from the name of the writer when given; still less does it identify the Bishop with the paper, so as to justify the conclusion that whatever appears in it has his sanction and authority. It merely designates the paper as one in which the Bishop will cause to be inserted such official documents as he, from time to time, may have to publish, and in regard to which it is obviously desirable that there should be some regular mode of communication.

In connection with this matter we earnestly recommend to the faithful of our charge the Catholic Publication Society, lately established in the City of New-York by a zealous and devoted clergyman. Beside the issuing of short tracts, with which this Society has begun, and which may be so usefully employed to arrest the attention of many whom neither inclination nor leisure will allow to read larger works, this Society contemplates the publication of Catholic books, according as circumstances may permit and the interests of religion appear to require. From the judgment and good taste evinced in the composition and selection of such tracts and books as have already been issued by this Society, we are encouraged to hope that it will be eminently effective in making known the truths of our holy religion, and dispelling the prejudices which are mainly owing to want of information on the part of so many of our fellow-citizens. For this, it is necessary that a generous coöperation be given, both by clergy and laity, to the undertaking, which is second to none in importance, among the subsidiary aids which the inventions of modern times supply to our ministry for the diffusion of Catholic truth.

EDUCATION OF YOUTH.

We recur to the subject of the education of youth, to which, in the former Plenary Council, we already directed your attention, for the purpose of reiterating the admonition we then gave, in regard to the establishment and support of Parochial Schools; and of renewing the expression of our conviction that religious teaching and religious training should form part of every system of school education. Every day's experience renders it evident that to develop the intellect and store it with knowledge, while the heart and its affections are left without the control of religious principle, sustained by religious practices, is to mistake the nature and object of education, as well as to prepare for parent and child the most bitter disappointment in the future, and for society the most disastrous results. We wish also to call attention to a prevalent error on the subject of the education of youth, from which parents of the best principles are not always exempt. Naturally desiring the advancement of their children, in determining the education they will give them, they not unfrequently consult their wishes, rather than their means, and the probable position of their children in mature age. Education, to be good, need not necessarily be either high or ornamental, in the studies or accomplishments it embraces. These things are in themselves unobjectionable; and they may be suitable and advantageous or otherwise according to circumstances. Prepare your children for the duties of the state or condition of life they are likely to be engaged in: do not exhaust your means in bestowing on them an education that may unfit them for these duties. This would be a sure source of disappointment and dissatisfaction, both for yourselves and for them. Accustom them from their earliest years to habits of obedience, industry and thrift, and deeply impress on their minds the great principle that happiness and success in life, as well as acceptance with God, do not so much depend on the station we fill as on the fidelity with which we discharge its duties. Teach them that the groundwork of true happiness must be placed in habitual and cheerful submission of our wills to the dispensations of Providence, who has wisely consulted for the happiness of all, without, however, bestowing on all an equal share of the goods of fortune.

CATHOLIC PROTECTORIES AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Connected with this subject of education, is the establishment of Protectories and Industrial Schools for the correction or proper training of youth, which has of late years attracted universal attention. It is a melancholy fact, and a very humiliating avowal for us to make, that a very large proportion of the idle and vicious youth of our principal cities are the children of Catholic parents. Whether from poverty or neglect, the ignorance in which so many parents are involved as to the true nature of education, and of their duties as Christian parents, or the associations which our youth so easily form with those who encourage them to disregard parental admonition, certain it is, that a large number of Catholic parents either appear to have no idea of the sanctity of the Christian family, and of the responsibility imposed on them of providing for the moral training of their offspring, or fulfill this duty in a very imperfect manner. Day after day, these unhappy children are caught in the commission of petty crimes, which render them amenable to the public authorities; and, day after day, are they transferred by hundreds from the sectarian reformatories in which they have been placed by the Courts, to distant localities, where they are brought up in ignorance of, and most commonly in hostility to, the religion in which they had been baptized. The only remedy for this great and daily augmenting evil is, to provide Catholic Protectories or Industrial Schools, to which such children may be sent; and where, under the only influence that is known to have really reached the roots of vice, the youthful culprit may cease to do evil and learn to do good. We rejoice that in some of our dioceses—would that we could say in all!—a beginning has been made in this good work; and we cannot too earnestly exhort our venerable brethren of the clergy to bring this matter before their respective flocks, to endeavor to impress on Christian parents the duty of guarding their children from the evils above referred to, and to invite them to make persevering and effectual efforts for the establishment of institutions wherein, under the influence of religious teachers, the waywardness of youth may be corrected, and good seed planted in the soil in which, while men slept, the enemy had sowed tares.

VOCATIONS TO THE PRIESTHOOD.

We continue to feel the want of zealous priests, in sufficient number to supply the daily increasing necessities of our dioceses. While we are gratified to know that in some parts of our country the number of youths who offer themselves for the Ecclesiastical state is rapidly increasing, we are obliged to remark, that in the other parts, notwithstanding all the efforts and sacrifices which have been made for this object, and the extraordinary encouragements which have been held out to youthful aspirants to the ministry in our preparatory and theological seminaries, the number of such as have presented themselves and persevered in their vocations has hitherto been lamentably small. Whatever may be the cause of this unwillingness to enter the sacred ministry on the part of our youth, it cannot be attributed to any deficiency of ours in such efforts as circumstances have enabled us to make. We fear that the fault lies, in great part, with many parents, who, instead of fostering the desire, so natural to the youthful heart, of dedicating itself to the service of God's sanctuary, but too often impart to their children their own worldly-mindedness, and seek to influence their choice of a state of life, by unduly exaggerating the difficulties and dangers of priestly calling, and painting in too glowing colors the advantages of a secular life. To such parents we would most earnestly appeal, imploring them not to interfere with the designs of God on their children, when they perceive in them a growing disposition to attach themselves to the service of the Altar. If God rewards the youthful piety of your sons by calling them to minister in His sanctuary, the highest privilege He confers on man, do not endeavor to give their thoughts another direction. Do not present to your children the priesthood in any other light than as a sublime and holy state, having, indeed, most sacred duties and most serious obligations, but having also the promise of God's grace to strengthen and sustain human weakness in their fulfilment, and the divine blessing, here and hereafter, as their reward. To those whom God invites to coöperate with Him, in the most divine of all works, the salvation of souls, the words of Christ to His Apostles are applicable: "Amen, I say to you, that you who have followed me, in the regeneration, when the Son of Man shall sit in the seat of His Majesty, you also shall sit on twelve seats, judging the twelve tribes of Israel; and every one that hath left house, or brother or sisters, or father or mother, or wife or children, or lands, for My name's sake, shall receive a hundred fold, and shall possess life everlasting."

And while speaking to you upon this subject, we would renew our exhortations to the faithful to contribute to the extent of their means to the Diocesan fund for the support of ecclesiastical students. Situated as the Church is in this country, with a Catholic population so rapidly increasing from emigration, there is no work of charity that can take precedence of it, and none which will bring so rich a reward.

THE LAITY.

We continue to have great consolation in witnessing the advance of religion throughout the various Dioceses, shewn in the multiplication and improved architectural character of our Churches, the increase of piety in the various congregations, and the numerous conversions of so many who have sacrificed early prejudices and every consideration of their temporal interests and human feelings at the shrine of Catholic Truth. We must, however, in all candor say that we cannot include all, or indeed the greater part of those who compose our flocks in this testimony to fidelity and zeal. Too many of them, including not unfrequently men otherwise of blameless lives, remain for years estranged from the sacraments of the Church, although they attend the celebration of the divine mysteries, and listen to the preaching of God's Word with an earnestness and attention in themselves deserving of all praise. There are, indeed, others who, carried away by the impulse of passion, and but too easily influenced by evil examples, oblige us to rank them, as we do, weeping, after the example of the Apostle, among "the enemies of the cross of Christ, whose end is destruction; whose god is their belly; and whose glory is in their shame; who mind earthly things." It is impossible to estimate the injury these unworthy Catholics, and especially those who are the slaves of intemperance and its consequent vices, inflict on the Church. In the minds of but too many uninformed and unreflecting persons, these evils are taken as the confirmation of early prejudices; and the name of God is blasphemed among the nations by reason of the evil acts of those who, while they bear the name of Catholics, bring disgrace on their religion by their evil lives. Willingly would we have avoided reference to this painful subject; but we are not without hope that this our solemn protest against the evils we deplore may diminish, if not entirely remove, the scandal which they occasion; and that our united remonstrance may not be unheeded by those for whom "we watch, having to render an account of their souls;" that they may be roused from the fatal lethargy in which they live, and, by sincere repentance and the practice of every good work compatible with their condition, repair, in some measure, the scandals they have given and the injury they have inflicted on the Church, by the irregularity of their past lives.

In this connection, we consider it to be our duty to warn our people against those amusements which may easily become to them an occasion of sin, and especially against those fashionable dances, which, as at present carried on, are revolting to every feeling of delicacy and propriety, and are fraught with the greatest danger to morals. We would also warn them most solemnly against the great abuses which have sprung up in the matter of fairs, excursions and pic-nics, in which, as too often conducted, the name of charity is made to cover up a multitude of sins. We forbid all Catholics having anything to do with them, except when managed in accordance with the regulations of the Ordinary, and under the immediate supervision of their respective pastors.

We have noticed, with the most sincere satisfaction and gratitude to God, the great increase among us of societies and associations, especially of those composed of young and middle-aged men, conducted in strict accordance with the principles of the Catholic religion, and with an immediate view to their own sanctification. We cannot but anticipate the most beneficial results to the cause of morality and religion from the conduct and example of those who thus combine together, to encourage one another in the frequentation of the sacraments, and in works of Christian charity. We urge their extension, and especially of the Society of St. Vincent of Paul and of Young Men's Catholic Associations, in all the dioceses and parishes of the country, not only as useful auxiliaries to the parochial clergy, in the care of the poor and of destitute and vagrant children, but also as one of the most important means of diminishing the vices and scandals of which we have spoken.

THE CLERGY.

We exhort our venerable brethren of the clergy, who share our cares and responsibilities, to unremitting zeal in the great work to which they have been called. Let them honor their ministry, having ever before their eyes "the High Priest, holy, innocent, undefiled, separated from sinners," whose representatives they are. By purity of life, exemplariness and devotedness, let them be "a pattern of the flock from the heart"—"the example of the faithful in word, in conversation, in charity, in faith, in chastity"—"giving no offence to any man, that our ministry be not blamed, but in all things exhibiting ourselves as the ministers of God;" so that "when the Prince of Pastors shall appear, they may receive a never-fading crown of glory."

THE EMANCIPATED SLAVES.

We must all feel, beloved brethren, that in some manner a new and most extensive field of charity and devotedness has been opened to us, by the emancipation of the immense slave population of the South. We could have wished, that in accordance with the action of the Catholic Church in past ages, in regard to the serfs of Europe, a more gradual system of emancipation could have been adopted, so that they might have been in some measure prepared to make a better use of their freedom than they are likely to do now. Still the evils which must necessarily attend upon the sudden liberation of so large a multitude, with their peculiar dispositions and habits, only make the appeal to our Christian charity and zeal, presented by their forlorn condition, the more forcible and imperative.

We urge upon the clergy and people of our charge the most generous coöperation with the plans which may be adopted by the Bishops of the Diocese in which they are, to extend to them that Christian education and moral restraint which they so much stand in need of. Our only regret in regard to this matter is, that our means and opportunity of spreading over them the protecting and salutary influences of our Holy Religion are so restricted.

RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES.

We are filled with sentiments of the deepest reverence for those holy virgins who, in our various religious communities, having taken counsel of St. Paul, have chosen the better part, that they may be holy "in body and in spirit." These serve God with undivided heart; and, like Mary, sit at the feet of Jesus in devout contemplation; or like Martha, devote themselves to the service of their neighbor, instructing youth or tending old age, ministering to the sick, or calming the remorses and encouraging the hopes of the penitent. To such the prophet's words are applicable: "I will give to them in my house and within my walls a place and a name better than sons and daughters." Their state on earth is likened by Christ Himself to that "of the angels in Heaven," and to those who embrace it is promised a special reward hereafter. Of these virgins it is written: "These follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth;" and of these it is said: "No man could say the canticle but those hundred and forty-four thousand, for they are virgins." "How great think you," asks a devout writer of the middle ages, commenting on these texts, "will be the glory that environs the virgins that follow Christ by purity of heart and mind. Alone they follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth, reflecting this glory of the Sun of Justice, as does the moon that of the orb of day. As the moon outshines the stars, so in that heavenly kingdom, they will shine more brightly than those who have not emulated their purity." Great, indeed, are the privileges and great the rewards promised to these chaste spouses of Christ; and corresponding is the reverence with which they have ever been regarded in the Church. "The glorious fruitfulness of our Mother, the Church," observes St. Cyprian, "rejoices and exults in them; and the more she entwines of these lilies in her crown, the deeper her joy, the more intense her exultation. These we address," continues the Saint, "these we exhort; using rather the language of affection than of authority: not that we, the humblest most deeply conscious of our own infirmity, have any rebuke to make, any reprehension to utter: but because of our obligation to be watchful, we are the more solicitous to guard against the envy of the devil.

We adopt this language of the great Bishop and martyr of the third century. We discharge a grateful duty, in rendering a public testimony to the virtue and heroism of these Christian Virgins; whose lives shed the good odor of Christ in every place, and whose devotedness and spirit of self-sacrifice have, more perhaps than any other cause, contributed to effect a favorable change in the minds of thousands estranged from our faith. To each of them, however, we feel impelled to address the words spoken to the angel of the Church of Philadelphia: "Hold fast that which thou hast, that no one take thy crown."

CONCLUSIOM.

We have every confidence, venerable and dearly beloved brethren, that the Council which is this day brought to a close, will exert a most beneficial influence in the cause of our holy religion.

We have taken advantage of the opportunity of the assembling of so large a number of Bishops from every part of our vast country, to enact such decrees as will tend to promote uniformity of discipline and practice among us, and to do away with such imperfect observance of the rites and approved ceremonies of the Church, as may have been made necessary by the circumstances of past times, but which no length of prescription can ever consecrate, and thus to give the services of our religion that beauty and dignity which belongs to them, and for which we should all be so zealous.

For the furtherance of these important objects, we have caused to be drawn up a clear and compendious series of statements upon the most essential points of faith and morals, with which we have embodied the decrees of the seven Provincial Councils of Baltimore, and of the First Plenary Council, together with the decrees enacted by us in the present council, which, when they have been examined and approved of by the Holy See, will form a compendium of ecclesiastical law for the guidance of our clergy in the exercise of their holy ministry.

The result of our labors when thus returned to us, will be promulgated more fully in our Provincial Councils and Diocesan Synods, and we will then take advantage of the opportunity to bring more fully under the notice of the clergy, and the people committed to our pastoral charge, the details of what we have done, and the exact nature of the means by which we hope to give increased efficiency to the whole practical system of the church in this country.

We have also recommended to the Holy See, the erection of several additional Episcopal Sees and Vicariates Apostolic, which are made necessary by our rapidly increasing Catholic population, and the great territorial extent of many of our present Dioceses.

You will all rejoice, venerable and beloved brethren, in these evidences of the vitality and diffusion of our holy faith, in the midst of the difficulties and evils that surround us. We depend on your fidelity to its sacred teachings, and your zealous coöperation, to give effect to our labors in your behalf, that so, all that has been planned and done by us, may be to the glory of God, the exaltation of his holy Church, and the salvation of souls for which Christ died.

"For the rest, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever modest, whatsoever just, whatsoever holy, whatsoever lovely, whatsoever of good fame; if there be any virtue, if any praise of discipline, think on these things. The things which you have both learned and received, and heard and seen, these do ye, and the God of Peace shall be with you."

Given at Baltimore, in Plenary Council, on the Feast of the Maternity of our Lady, Oct. 21, in the year of our Lord 1866.

M. J. SPALDING, D. D., Archbishop of Baltimore, Delegate Apostolic, President of the Council.
F. N. BLANCHET, D. D., Archbishop of Oregon City.
P. R. KENRICK, D. D., Archbishop of St. Louis.
J. S. ALEMANY, D. D., Archbishop of San Francisco.
J. B. PURCELL, D. D., Archbishop of Cincinnati.
J. M. ODIN, D. D., Archbishop of New-Orleans.
JOHN McCLOSKEY, D. D., Archbishop of New-York.
RICHARD V. WHELAN, D. D., Bishop of Wheeling.
P. P. LEFEVRE, D. D., Bishop of Zela, and Administrator of Detroit.
J. M. HENNI, D. D., Bishop of Milwaukee.
A. M. A. BLANCHET, D. D., Bishop of Nesqualy.
A. RAPPE, D. D., Bishop of Cleveland.
JOHN TIMON, D. D., Bishop of Buffalo.
M. DEMERS, D. D., Bishop of Vancouver's Island.
M. DE ST. PALAIS, D. D., Bishop of Vincennes.
J. B. LAMY, D. D., Bishop of Santa Fe.
JOHN McGILL, D. D., Bishop of Richmond.
JOHN LOUGHLIN, D. D., Bishop of Brooklyn.
J. R. BAYLEY, D. D., Bishop of Newark.
L. DE GOESBRIAND, D. D., Bishop of Burlington.
G. A. CARRELL, D. D., Bishop of Covington.
T. AMAT, D. D., Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles.
A. MARTIN, D. D., Bishop of Natchitoches.
D. W. BACON, D. D., Bishop of Portland.
F. BARAGA, D. D., Bishop of Marquette.
H. D. JUNCKER, D. D., Bishop of Alton.
JAMES DUGGAN, D. D., Bishop of Chicago.
WILLIAM H. ELDER, D. D., Bishop of Natchez.
J. H. LUERS, D. D., Bishop of Fort Wayne.
P. N. LYNCH, D. D., Bishop of Charleston.
F. P. McFARLAND, D. D., Bishop of Hartford.
J. M. O'GORMAN, D. D., Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska.
T. L. GRACE, D. D., Bishop of St. Paul.
JOHN QUINLAN, D. D., Bishop of Mobile.
J. F. WOOD, D. D., Bishop of Philadelphia.
M. DOMENEC, D. D., Bishop of Pittsburgh.
E. O'CONNELL, D. D., Vicar Apostolic of Marysville California.
AUG. VEROT, D. D., Bishop of Savannah.
C. M. DUBUIS, D. D., Bishop of Galveston.
P. J. LAVIALLE, D. D., Bishop of Louisville.
J. J. CONROY, D. D., Bishop of Albany.
P. A. FEEHAN, D. D., Bishop of Nashville.
J. J. WILLIAMS, D. D., Bishop of Boston.
J. HENNESSY, D. D., Bishop of Dubuque.
S. H. ROSECRANS, D. D., Auxiliary Bishop of Cincinnati.
JOHN D. COADY, Administrator of Erie, *sede vacante*.
FERD. COOSMANS, S. J., Procurator of the Vicar Apostolic of Kansas.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 2, 1866.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	114¼	300	Pac. M. St. Co.	242
159,500	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	110¼	50	do	245
25,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	107¾	12	do	248
12,500	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65		8	N. Y. Central	119¼
	New Issue	109⅞	50	do....b60	119½
25,500	T. Notes, 7 3-10s,		25	do	119
	First Ser.	107¼	50	do	119⅝
4,000	do.....3d Ser.	106	100	do	119⅝
70,000	do	105¾	1000	do	119⅝
70,000	do	105⅝	200	do....b10	119⅝
500	U.S.5s,10-40s, C.	100¼	300	Erie Railroad	85⅞
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	94	600	do	85½
1,000	Tenn. 6s, ...x-o	73¼	300	do	85⅝
2,000	Jer. City W. L.	97	100	do....b10	85⅝
7,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty		800	do	85⅝
	ty Loan.......C.	107¼	100	Hudson R. R.	128⅛
100	Virginia 6s...x-o	46¼	100	Long Island R.	60
3,000	do	46	100	N. Y. & N. H.	118
7,000	N. Car. 6s....x-o	60¼	100	Reading R.	116⅞
18,000	do	60¼	2500	do	116⅞
15,500	N. Car. N. Bs.	60½	300	Mich. Cen.	117
5,000	Missouri 6s	84⅞	100	do	116⅞
10,000	do	86	100	do	116⅞
1,000	do	86	100	do	115⅞
10,000	do	86¼	5	do	115⅞
3,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R.		10	Panama R.	270
	Issue	89	18	M. S. & N. I. R.	94
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	35⅞	200	do	93⅞
110,000	do	35⅞	2700	do	93⅞
81,000	do	35⅝	140	Cleve. & Pitts.	93¾
3,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.		1400	do	93⅝
	Ex-int.	96¼	900	do	93⅜
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.	105	2500	do	93⅞
4,000	Pac. R. 7s, Guar.		1500	Chi. & N. W.	60
	by State of Mo.	86	1500	do.........s3	60
10,000	C. & N.W. Con.		300	do	60⅛
	Conv. Bds.	84¼	500	Chi. & N. W. P.	81
20,000	do	84¼	200	do.........b30	81⅛
7,000	do	84⅛	100	do	80¾
2,000	Alt.&T.H.2d P.	86	200	Cleve. & Tol.	120¾
1,000	Tol.&Wab.3d M.		25	do	120¼
	Ex-int.	79¼	600	do	120⅞
10,000	Gr.W.R.3d M.'93		600	Chic. & R. I.	111¼
	Ex-int.	72¼	700	do	111⅜
5,000	do	72	100	do	111⅛
1,000	Mariposa 1st	43	100	Ind. & Cin.	92
7	Bk. of Commerce	119	100	Tol., Wab. & W.	54¼
30	Cen. N. Bank	112	300	do	54
5	do	112¼	500	do	54⅜
20	Fourth National	110¼	100	do	54⅜
20	Ninth Nat. Bank	118	75	T., W. & W. Pr.	75⅛
30	Gallatin Nat. Bank	109¾	7	N. J. Cen.	128⅜
400	At. Mail S. Co.	125	100	do	128⅝
400	do	124	20	P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅛
200	do	124¾	100	do	110⅜
1000	do......s60	120	300	do	110⅞
200	do......s60	120⅝	100	do	111
100	do	120	600	do	111
300	do	121	300	do	111¼
200	do......s60	121	300	do	111⅛
100	ko......s60	121	100	do	111⅛
100	do......s60	122	800	do	111
			25	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	115
			100	do	113
			500	Alt. & T. H.	51⅝
			100	do	51⅞
500	Union Nav. Co.	114	500	do.........b5	52
500	Canton Co.	56⅛	500	do	52
400	Amer. Coal	71	300	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	77⅛
500	do	71¾	200	Chic. & Alt. P.	113⅝
200	do	72	1800	Mar. & C. 1st P.	41¼
15	West. U. Tel.	53	200	H. & St. J.	54
400	do	52¾	300	H. & St. J. P.	67
50	do	52⅝	100	Mil. & St. P.	62⅝
100	do.........b15	52⅝	500	do	62⅝
100	Quick. Min.	55⅝	100	do	62⅝
100	Lehigh & Sus.	4	500	do	62⅝
100	Cary Improve't	13¼	750	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	76
25	Adams' Ex. Co	85¼	100	do	75⅛
100	do	85	100	Chic. & G. E.	45
201	do	84½	50	Chic. & Mil. R.	79
120	do	84	300	Mariposa Pref.	30⅞
100	Bruns. Land	9	300	Mar. Min Co.	14⅝

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

42,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	110⅜	100	Erie R.	85⅝
10,000	Ohio & M. C.	35⅞	500	do	85⅝
10,000	do	35⅝	3000	Reading R.	116⅞
100,000	do	35	100	Mich. Cen. R.	116⅞
16,000	do	34⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R.	126⅛
200	Cum. Coal. P.	67⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	93⅞
100	Quicksilver	55⅞	100	Chi. & N. W.	58⅞
100	Mar. Pref.	31	1500	do	58⅝
100	do	30⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	80⅞
68	West. U. Tel.	52¼	100	Chic. & R. I.	111⅜
500	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	246	400	do	111⅛
50	do	245½	50	Tol., W. & W. Pr.	73⅞
100	At. Mail S. Co.	132	500	P., F. W. & C.	111¼
200	do	131	500	Mil. & St. P.	63
100	do	130	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	75⅝
100	N. Y. Cen.	119⅝	200	do	75⅞
200	do	119⅝	100	do	75⅞

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	110⅜	100	Erie Railroad	85⅝
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	107⅛	200	do	85⅝
25,500	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	107⅝	100	Erie R. Pr.	88
40,000	U.S.6s,5-20s...C.		20	Reading R.	116⅞
	New Issue	110	4500	do	117
4,000	do	110½	500	do.........b10	117
7,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	100⅝	400	Mich. Cen. R.	116⅝
2,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100	H. & St. Jo.	55
	First Ser.	107⅝	2000	M. S. & N. I.	93⅞
500	do....2d Ser.	105⅞	100	do	93⅞
70,000	O. & M. Cer.	35⅝	200	do	93⅞
60,000	do	35⅞	100	Ill. Central R.	126
2,000	Cal. 7s	119	100	do	126⅛
300	Quick. Min. Co.	55⅞	1000	Clev. & Pitts	93⅞
500	Canton Co.	55⅝	500	do	93⅞
60	Adams Ex. Co.	83⅞	3000	do	94
100	Cum. Coal P.	67⅝	200	Chic. & N. W.	58⅝
300	Mar. Pref.	31	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	80⅞
100	do.........b10	31	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	120⅝
100	Mar. Min.	14	100	Chic. & R. I.	111⅛
35	West. U. Tel.	52¼	1400	do	111⅛
100	do	52⅝	100	Tol., W. & W.	55
100	do	52⅞	100	Tol., W. & W. P.	74⅞
600	Atlantic S.S.Co	130	200	do	74⅞
700	do.........b10	130	200	Alt. & T. H.	52
500	do	129⅞	100	do	52⅞
100	do.........b30	130	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	77⅞
100	Boston W. P.	31⅞	300	P., F. W. & C.	111⅛
100	do.........b30	32	100	do.........b10	111⅛
620	Pac. M. S. Co.	244	100	Mil. & St. P.	64
30	do	245	300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	76
100	N. Y. Cen.	119⅝	50	do	76⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	O. & M. C.....b3	36	300	Erie Railroad	85¼
10,000	do	35⅞	200	do.........c	85¼
18,000	do	35⅞	100	do.........b3	85⅜
20,000	do	35⅞	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	93⅞
60,000	do	36	200	do.........c	93
10,000	do.........s10	35⅞	100	Chi. R. I. & P.	111⅛
300	Rutland Mar.	28⅞	100	do.........s3	111⅛
100	do	28⅞	400	Clev. & Tol. ....x-d	120⅛
100	do.........b5	28⅞	100	Chic. & N. W.	60
200	Cum. Coal	67¼	200	do	59¾
100	Quick. Min. Co.	55	2400	do	59
100	do.........b10	55⅞	200	do	58⅞
100	Mariposa Pr.	30⅞	600	do.........c	59
1200	Reading R.	116⅞	400	do	59⅝
200	do.........b5	116⅞	600	do	59⅝
200	do.........s15	116⅞	800	do.........b10	59⅝
200	do.........b5	116⅞	600	do.........b3	59
100	Tol., W. & W......c	54	100	do.........s3	59⅝
100	do	54⅜	200	do.........b3	59⅝
200	Mich. S. & N. I.	93⅞	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	80⅞
500	do	93⅞	200	do	80⅝
100	do.........b5	93⅞	600	do	81
200	do	93⅞	200	do.........c	80⅞
200	do.........b3	93⅞	200	P. F. W. & C. ...x-d	110⅞
100	do	93⅞	100	At. Mail St. C.	123

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	35⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts	93⅞
20,000	do	35⅞	400	do.........s3	93⅞
10,000	do.........b10	35⅞	500	Chi. R. I. & P.	111⅛
20,000	do.........b3	35⅞	200	do	111⅛
5,000	do.........s3	36⅛	100	do.........b15	111⅛
200	Rutland Mar.	28⅝	100	do.........b10	111⅛
500	do	28⅝	100	do.........s5	111⅛
200	do	28⅞	400	Cleve. & Tol. ....x-d	120⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co.	55⅞	1200	Chic. & N. W.	58⅞
200	do	55⅞	300	do	58⅞
100	do.........b10	55⅞	100	do.........b3	58⅞
100	Mar. Min. Co.	13⅞	300	do	58⅞
100	Mar. Pref.	30⅞	200	do.........c	58⅞
500	Erie R.........b3	85⅝	700	do	58⅞
200	do.........c	85⅝	600	do	58⅞
400	do	85⅝	1600	do	59
200	do.........s3	85⅝	800	do.........s3	58⅞
500	do	85⅞	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	80⅞
100	At. M. S. Co.	130	600	do	80⅞
300	do	132	200	do.........b3	80⅞
500	Reading R.	116⅞	300	do	80⅞
1000	do.........b30	117	100	do.........b5	80⅞
500	do.........b10	117	200	do.........s3	80⅞
100	Tol., W. & W	54⅜	300	do.........b30	80⅞
100	do	54⅜	300	P., F. W. & C. ....x-d	111⅛
800	Mich. S. & N. I.	93⅞	100	do	111
500	do.........s3	93⅞	100	do.........b3	111⅛
100	do	93⅞	100	do.........b15	111⅛
400	do.........b5	93⅞	100	do.........s3	111⅛
400	do.........b10	93⅞	100	West. U. Tel. s3	52⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M.C.	35⅝	400	Alt. & T. H.	52⅞
10,000	do.........b5	35⅞	200	Mich. Cen. R.	117
30,000	do	35⅞	100	do.........s3	117⅛
10,000	do.........b10	35⅞	600	Clev. & Tol. ....x-d	120⅞
10,000	do.........s3	35⅞	500	Mil. & St. P.	64⅜
800	Rutland Mar.	29	100	do	64⅜
200	do	29⅜	100	do	64⅞
100	do.........s5	29	200	do.........s3	64
100	Cum. Coal	67⅝	500	Ch., R. I. & P.	111⅛
200	do	67⅞	100	do.........b10	111⅛
200	do.........b30	68	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	93⅞
100	Butler Coal	20⅜	300	do.........b10	93⅞
100	Quicksilver	55⅞	100	do	93⅞
100	do.........s3	55⅞	100	do.........b3	93⅞
100	Mar. Min.	14	100	do.........b3	93⅞
100	do.........s3	14	800	Clev. & Pitts R.	94⅞
100	Mar. Min. Pref.	30⅞	800	do	94⅞
100	do.........s10	30⅞	200	do.........b10	94⅞
100	do	30⅞	200	do.........s3	94⅞
100	West. U. Tel. b10	52⅞	1200	Chic. & N. W.	57⅞
100	N. Y. Cen.	119⅝	4300	do	57⅞
200	Erie R.........s3	85⅞	400	do	57⅞
200	do	85⅞	400	do	58
400	do	85	400	do	58⅛
400	do.........b3	84⅞	600	do	58⅛
300	do	84⅞	800	do	58⅛
100	do.........b10	85	400	do	58⅛
200	do.........s4	84⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr	80⅞
100	Wilkesbarre Coal	71	300	P., Ft. W. & C. ....x-d	111⅛
400	Reading R	117			

FRIDAY, Nov. 2—P. M.

The price and sales of Gold ranged ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. lower than yesterday. Most of the sales were at 146⅛@¼ ℘ cent.—the market quiet after the considerable settlement of *short* contracts yesterday. The day appears to have been simultaneously selected by a number of parties for this purpose, under the belief that the first day of the November Gold Interest payments out of the Treasury would be the best time to buy and close up outstanding engagements in cash Gold. As it turns out, the second day afforded the cheaper market. The reaction, however, added but little to the demand for Exchange for Saturday's steamers. Bills on London were fairly steady at 109¾@⅞, but nothing more, and the generality of transactions at 109¾ ℔ cent.

The Treasury made further large disbursements on the November Gold Interest to-day, say $1,500,000, making full *seven and a half million dollars* for the two days. We hear of no export demand for Gold Coin. The steamers to-morrow will carry out some parcels of Gold and Silver bars received a few days since by the California packet. There is another good demand, from parties in the Foreign Exchanges, for the Funds of 1862, and the price advanced to 110¼, ex coupon. The business also continued to increase in the Consolidated 5-20 Funds, July and January interest, the price going up to 110 ℔ cent. This demand is, thus far, of a Domestic character only, though we believe the day is not distant when this stock will divide the favor in Europe now shown for the 1862s.

The unusually large Money transactions of the Street through the present week, growing out of the speculation on the Stock Exchange, have made a fairly active demand for Money, at call, at 4@5 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, at Bank and from private lenders. The rates between the Brokers themselves when lending to and borrowing from each other on miscellaneous collateral are 5@6 ℔ cent.

Another very heavy business was done on the Stock Exchange to-day. The prices on certain Stocks, like Northwest Common, which were heavily realized upon by the *Bulls* yesterday, were weaker, while for Reading, Fort Wayne, Pittsburgh, Rock Island, and Terre Haute and Alton, and the Steamship Stocks of the Miscellaneous list, were firmer and higher. The demand for Reading was large at the First Board of the Exchange yesterday, and was renewed to-day, and the same course was observed in reference to Fort Wayne. Both of these 10 ℔ cent. Stocks had been previously neglected in the speculation of last week and this. The party in Terre Haute and Alton, as noticed day before yesterday, began their movement by taking 6,000 or 8,000 shares at 49@50 ℔ cent. The price was advanced yesterday and to-day to 52@52½ ℔ cent., and will probably be carried much higher, from the character and purposes which we hear of the Brokers in the movement. The Steamship stocks advanced to 245 ℔ cent. for Pacific, and 130@131 for Atlantic Mail. The latter has gone up 17@18 ℔ cent. in the course of a few days. The Company have a large stock interest in the Pacific corporation, and to the advance in and large extra dividends on the latter was at first attributed the rise in Atlantic shares. But it transpires to-day that some of the leading officers of the Company have been running largely short of their own stock, in anticipation of the issue of the additional capital of $4,000,000 recently authorized, but the use of which in the market was by mutual agreement tied up for a period of 10 months—not yet expired. It is further rumored that the *short* sales were made on *buyer's options*, but with no expectation that the options would be called in or that they could not be renewed until the new stock could be used. But the turn of the market, (owing in part to the extra dividends on the Pacific Mail,) has been so unlooked for, that the officers of the Company, it is now stated, were about to resort to the issue of the new stock at once, when restrained by legal proceedings. They now find themselves *short* of the old stock 15,000 or 18,000 shares, (or such at least is Street gossip,) and their Certificate books in charge of the Courts! The affair creates much talk and no little amusement, as the officers said to be in the "fix" or "corner" plume themselves on great shrewdness, and are of undoubted wealth to make good their differences.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The Gold market and Foreign Exchanges closed dull. The railways active in movement, but irregular in prices, with a sudden advance in Northwest Common to 61¼.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s......	100⅜	100⅜	Northwest.......	68⅜	61¼
U. S. 5-20s......	110⅜	110⅝	N. West Pref....	81	81⅜
U. S. 7-30s......	107⅛	107⅛	Rock Island.....	111¼	111⅝
N. Y. Central....	119⅛	115⅝	Fort Wayne......	110⅞	111⅛
Erie............	85⅞	85¼	Cumb'land Coal..	67⅞	68
Hudson..........	126	126	Quicksilver.....	55⅜	55⅛
Reading.........	116⅝	117⅛	W. U. Telegraph.	52⅝	52⅝
Mich. Southern..	93⅞	93⅝	Mariposa Pref...	30⅝	30⅝
Illinois Central..	126	126	Ohio Certificates	35⅜	35⅛
Pittsburgh......	93¼	94	American Gold.	147⅛	147⅛
Tennessee 6s....	72⅞	72⅞	Bills on London.	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Irving	108½
Merchants'	116½	Metropolitan	128½
Mechanics'	116	Nassau	109¼
Phenix	108	Corn Exchange	120
Tradesmen's	140	Continental	102½
Butchers & Drovers	127	St. Nicholas	106
National	108	Commonwealth	110½
Merchants' Exch'ge	114	New-York County	145
State of New-York	112	Park	150
Commerce	119	Manuf's & Merchants	107
Mechs' Bk'g Asso'n	112	Central National	112
Pacific	160	Fourth National	110
Bank of N. America	110	Ninth National	117
Hanover	111	Tenth National	104

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	93	Han. & St. Jo. conv.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	96	Lack. & West'n Bds.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	92	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	118½	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	99	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	91
Erie 7s. 4th mort. 1880	92½	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	93	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	79
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	96	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	73
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102½	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	72½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	105	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	87½
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	99½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Harlem 3d mort. '68	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104½
Mich. C. 8 p. c. 1869-'72	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97½
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	112½	Miss & Mo. L. g. 1st M.	65
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	92	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	96½
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	95	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	100½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	96½	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	91½
Pac. R. 7's guar't'd by Mo	85	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	75
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	105½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	81
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85½	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	78½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	92
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	94	Joliet & Chic. 1st m.	100
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	82	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	72½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	90½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	93
Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv.	84½	N. Y. & N. H. 7s.	102

We learn that Lieut. NATHANIEL PRIME, of the United States Army, who served with distinction through the late war, has resigned the commission with which he was honored by the Government in the Regular Army, and resumed his seat and business at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The new Park Loan of the City of Brooklyn, 7 ℔ cents., and the old Water Loan, 6 ℔ cents., are advertised as on private sale with Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Oct. 17, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,226,501	Increase	£50,524
Public deposits	3,392,982	Decrease	2,873,217
Other deposits	18,778,523	Increase	1,323,850
G'm't securities	12,291,426	Decrease	127,617
Other securities	21,244,986	Decrease	904,564
Notes unemployed	6,044,910	Decrease	453,665

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,086,535, being an increase of £113,870; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16 133,363, showing a decrease of £334,148 when compared with the preceding statement.

Messrs. LE ROY NICHOLS and H. S. PARKE, both members of the Stock Exchange Board, have associated under the style of PARKE & NICHOLS, at No. 21 Broad-street, as Stock and Gold Commission Brokers. See card on another page.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,339,840. The following is the summary of the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	580	$264,743	786	$312,856	576	$244,446
Man. of Cotton.	189	$56,501	295	101,598	128	$41,242
Man. of Silk...	129	194,623	60	73,816	65	[illegible]
Man. of Flax...	[illegible]	79,182	775	194,061	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total.......	1,888	$638,388	2,541	$701,452	1,361	[illegible]
		701,452				638,388

Total entered......$1,339,840 Total marketed. $1,136,151

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $1,820,455 20; of which $845,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $205,000; Payments, $12,194,622 30; Balance, $87,169,179 13.

We have been requested to call attention to the notice that the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company are paying off the First Mortgage Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-street.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1866.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th inst., in relation to the grinders of coffee and spices, is received.

I reply, that by the provisions of section 79, paragraph 51, of the act in force, persons who prepare for use and sale, by grinding or other process, coffee, spices or mustard, or their adulterates or substitutes, or those who roast coffee for use and sale, are liable to the special tax of $100 without regard to the amount of their products.

The ownership of the material used does not affect the liability of the manufacturer. Persons, therefore, who receive coffee, spices or mustard from dealers or others, and prepare the same by roasting, grinding, or other process, for use and sale, at a given price for their labor, are liable to the tax equally with those who own and sell the materials they prepare.

The term "other process" as used in paragraph 57, is considered as having no reference to the business of *roasting* coffee, since in the proviso to the same paragraph it is specially provided that those who *roast* coffee for use and sale shall be required to pay the tax imposed upon the grinder of coffee and spices.

Those who roast coffee and those who prepare by grinding or other process coffee, spices or mustard, or their substitutes or adulterates, for use and sale, are therefore liable to the special tax of $100 upon each of these branches of business, although conducted by the same person or firm.

No tax is imposed, however, upon the preparation of these articles when not intended for use and sale.

Persons who retail coffee and spices, or mustard, may, after the sale is effected, grind the same in small quantities for their customers, without charge, or receiving payment for so doing, and incur thereby no liability to the tax imposed upon the grinders of coffee and spices.

In further reply, I have to say that it is not within the province of this office to alter or amend the provisions of the law, nor is the office in anywise responsible for the consequences of its impartial enforcement.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS HARLAND,
Department Commissioner.

J. G. TREADWELL, Assessor, Albany, N. Y.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
(THIRTY YEARS TO RUN)
FOR SALE BY
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 2.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 4,239 bbls. Flour, 20,356 bushels Wheat, 8,375 bushels Corn, 44,962 bushels Barley, 14,898 bushels Oats, 394 bbls. Pork, 101 packages Cut Meats, 50 packages Lard, 150 packages Beef, and 480 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in request at $9 75@$10 for Pots and $13 75@$14 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in demand and firm, including Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 17c.@19½c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ℔ lb. Stock, 65,027 bags and 18,177 mats.

COTTON—Has been in less request at about previous prices. Middling grades ranged from 38½c.@41½c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,100 bales, against receipts of 1,821 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week	13,332
Receipts last week	15,688
Receipts since Nov. 1, 1866	1,821
Receipts in October, 1866	52,284
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	106,833
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	468,922
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,650
Exports since Oct. 1	12,699
Exports since Sept. 1	34,173
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	322,479
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Oct. 22, 1866	118,000

DRY GOODS—There is a steady increase in the available supplies of most articles, and, with continued dullness in business, prices are depressed and irregular for both domestic and foreign, especially the latter, on which the less confident holders are doing their best to realize. The Dry Goods Exchange Report to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Salmon Falls A, 22½c.; Great Falls M, 21c.; Great Falls S, 19c. Bleached Shirtings—Bartlett's, 30c.; Hope, 28c.; Greene Manufacturing Company, 22c. Prints—Cocheco, 21c.; Dunnells, 19c.; Freeman, 17c.; Empire, 13c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; Meyers' IXL, in fair demand. Shirts—Elm City Company—No. 20, $26; No. 30, $30; No. 60, $39. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote, No. 1, $20; Enameled, French Enameled, and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35; Goldsmith Patent—Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50, less 30 ℔ cent. Tucks—Amoskeag B, 41c.; Amoskeag D, 31c.; Pittsfield, 14½c. Stripes—York, 35c.; Albany, 14½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been decidedly heavy for State and Western Flour to-day, and prices have favored buyers, closing on low grades at 15c.@25c. ℔ bbl. off yesterday's figures, with free sellers at the reduction. Sales since our last, 10,250 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 60@$11 75; very poor to fair Extra State at $10 10@$11 75; fair to strictly choice do. do., at $11 75@$13 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $12 25@$13 50 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 60 @$11 75
Extra State	10 10 @13 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 10 @14 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	12 25 @13 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	13 65 @15 25
Extra Genesee	13 60 @15 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 50 @18 50

Southern Flour continues scarce and quiet. Sales since our last, 400 bbls., in lots, at $12 75@$14 75 for poor to good, and $14 80@$18 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is wanted; 200 bbls. Extra sold at $14 75@$16 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, including Superfine at $7 10@$8 65 ℔ bbl. Sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal has been in good demand at $5 80@$5 95 for Western, $5 90@$6 for Jersey, $6 15 for City, $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 25@$6 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 1,100 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat opened tamely at about previous prices, but, under efforts of speculative holders to realize, the market for Spring closed decidedly lower and irregular, while for Winter it was dull and heavy. Sales since our last, 90,000 bushels, including White Canada at $3 45; good to very choice White at $3 45@$3 55; mixed Western (Winter) at $2 85; low to good No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 83@$2 60; rejected Spring at $1 98; and Amber State at $3 20@$3 25 ℔ bushel. There has been a decided break in the Corn market, and holders have become very eager to realize, thus forcing prices down by the close of business full 5c.@7c. ℔ bushel from the opening rates. At even the reduced figures, late in the afternoon, there were apparently more sellers than buyers. The anxiety seemed to be to find purchasers at any price. Some of the most sanguine operators for a rise, recently, were the most desirous to get rid of their burdens to-day. The market closed very irregularly. The reported receipts were unimportant. Reports of a decline in Corn in Liverpool, and of the increasing reluctance of the banks of the interior to discount grain paper, unless on very wide margins, were represented as the principal causes of the sudden revulsion. Sales since our last 241,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 29, closing at $1 25 for inferior; $1 25@$1 32, afloat and in store, for sound Mixed Western, closing at $1 25@$1 26, and dull; $1 30 for Yellow Western, and $1 31 for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye has been freely offered and depressed in price. Sales since our last 33,000 bushels Western at $1 28@$1 33 for old, and $1 33@$1 37 for new, ℔ bushel. Barley has been more abundant and quoted decidedly lower, with a fair business at reduced figures. Sales since our last 91,000 bushels at $1 35@$1 37 for Canada West, free, and $1 15@$1 18 in bond; $1 22 for two-rowed State; $1 30 for four-rowed do; $1 12@$1 17 for Western, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt continues quiet at $1 40@$1 45 ℔ bushel. Oats have been in moderate request and heavy. We quote Chicago at 60c.@73c., Milwaukee at 70c.@74c., State at 72c.@74c. ℔ bushel. Sales 71,000 bushels.

HAY—North River bale is in light supply and good demand at $1 10@$1 15 for shipment, and $1 30@$1 60 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in request and steady, including new at 30c.@63c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℔ lb. The business of the week Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "A good business has been doing this week, the demand having been chiefly for consumption, and, as usual, for the better grades. The general features of the trade as compared with the corresponding week of last season present no material change, the volume of business and prices realized being about the same. As regards the future course of the trade, all opinions may be considered as purely speculative; we believe it to be an established fact, however, that we cannot export any considerable amount at present high prices, without incurring loss, even though we have the Hops to spare. There are so many conflicting rumors and reports circulating, about the extent of the crop remaining unsold, that it is impossible for dealers to make any estimate, or to base their calculations as to the future with any degree of accuracy, we must, therefore, be content with results as they occur, leaving the future course of the trade entirely out of question; the supply certainly is known to be too limited and prices already too high to leave much of any margin for speculation, although prices may somewhat advance as the stock becomes reduced. Exports from Sept. 1, 1866, 1,248 bales, including in part a shipment of 400 bales old, and a return of 200 bales English. Receipts of the week, 2,024 bales. Total receipts from Sept. 1, 1866, 11,399 bales."

HIDES—Have been in fair demand at full rates.

LEATHER—Has been rather more sought after at uniform quotations.

MOLASSES—Has been in good request, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 61c.@62½c.; Cuba at 46c.@60c.; New-Orleans, $1 20@$1 25 ℔ gallon. Stock, 7,916 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 84c.@86c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $6 62@$6 75; Resin at $5 75@$13 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 70@$2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 85; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 45@$1 50 for English and American, ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate request at 22c.@22½c. for Crude; 35c.@38c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 54c.@56c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been forced on the market to-day in apparently unlimited quantities, and as buyers have been decidedly reluctant to purchase freely at the ruling figures, holders have been enabled to realize only by making very important concessions in price. The decline, as compared with yesterday's rates, is full $2@$2 25, and, with Wednesday's quotations, $4@$4 25 ℔ bbl., and this, too, on a stock very largely in excess of the estimates current a few days since, among the operators for a rise. The stock of Mess as reported yesterday was only 26,192 bbls.; to-day, with the addition of Mr. CHARLES PARKER's statement, it is actually 50,514 bbls. The total stock of all kinds of Pork, as reported yesterday, was only 28,267 bbls.; it turns out to-day 53,297 bbls., including 25,080 bbls. in Mr. PARKER's Brooklyn yards, of which no statement was made up to the close of business last evening. The full returns of the stock in the New-York and Brooklyn Yards on the 1st inst. come within 2,000 bbls. of the estimate for the yards, put in circulation by Messrs. OAKFORD & BREWSTER, yesterday, soon after the regular statement (showing a total of only 28,297 barrels, instead of 52,297 barrels, as now authoritatively reported) was formally bulletined. The discrepancy in the regular statement, coupled with the recent extraordinary speculative operations, has given rise to much excited, and by no means edifying, discussion. Of the stock actually on hand 48,681 bbls. are New Mess, the loss on which amount, at the rate of the decline from the extreme figures of Wednesday, is equal to nearly $207,000. The *bears* in the market, on recovering their equanimity, so seriously disturbed by yesterday's first return of stock, became quite festive and jubilant to-day, in view of what they regarded as the complete discomfiture of the hostile *bull* interest. Between them they have kept the market highly excited for weeks past, to the very serious injury of all legitimate traffic, both for home use and for export. Sales since our last, 9,700 bbls., in lots, at $31 87@$33, cash, and $30 50@$31 62, regular way, for new Mess, closing at $31 87@$32, cash, and $30 50, regular way; $30 50@$31 for one-year old Mess, and $27@$31 87@$32 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 4,750 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including next fifteen days, sellers' option, at $30 25; all November, sellers' option, at $28 62@$28 75; last half of November, buyers' option, with notice after the 15th inst., at $30; all the year, seller, at $28 50, and January, seller, at $27 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy at 14c.@14½c. for Shoulders, and 16c.@18c. for Hams; sales 200 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet at 15c. for Cumberland Cut; 16c.@16½c. for short rib, and 16½c. for short rib, ℔ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales since our last, 650 tcs. and bbls., in small lots, at 13½c.@15c. ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate request at $12@$18 50 for Plain Mess and $17 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 325 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, but steady; 200 tierces were reported sold on private account. Beef Hams rule heavy at $40@$45 ℔ bbl. Sales 90 bbls. Dressed Hogs are plenty and down to 11½c. ℔ lb. Butter continues inactive at from 35c.@42c. for State, 43c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 18c.@37c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand at 7c.@17½c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb	41 @42
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb	41 @42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb	40 @41
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	37 @39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb	41 @42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb	37 @39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℔ lb	41 @42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities	35 @37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb	38 @39
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb	35 @37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	35 @37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	31 @33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ℔ lb	40 @55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb	37 @55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	28 @30
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	25 @26
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	25 @26
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	22 @23
Western States—firkins, common	17 @18

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	17 @17½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	16 @17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	16 @17½
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	15 @16
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	15 @16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	14 @16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb	7 @13
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb	10 @15

Stock in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

Qualities.	Nov. 1866.	Oct. 1866.	Nov. 1865.
Clear	16	2	35
Mess	50,514	45,533	46,094
Thin Mess	7	6	449
Prime Mess	767	584	19,188
Flank	—	—	16
Prime	570	154	519
Rumps	31	88	245
Refuse Mess	168	25	317
Refuse Prime Mess	38	12	457
Refuse Prime	168	173	75
Other Refuse	183	138	720
Uninspected	835	950	1,690
Grand total, bbls	53,297	47,665	69,795

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	1,479	2,865	9,456
Rep. Chicago Mess	2,949	4,102	19,438
Railroad Beef	596	13	21
Refuse Mess	9	248	223
Other refuse	84	40	124
Tcs. Prime Mess	—	1,683	473
Country Mess	980	665	4,692
Country Prime	—	—	53
Uninspected tcs	903	—	2,374
Uninspected bbls	3,924	49	160
Grand total—tcs and bbls	10,924	9,625	36,954

SUGARS—Have been in demand at uniform prices. Sales since our last 910 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@13½c., and 260 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand, at 14c.@16½c. ℔ lb. Stock, 49,750 hhds., 62,441 bags, and 47,024 boxes, against 32,399 hhds., 61,609 bags and 48,188 boxes same time last year.

STEARINE—Sales 41,000 lbs. at 13½c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 195,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 63,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been less active; sales, since our last, 113 hhds. Kentucky at 4½c.@9c.; 221 cases Seed Leaf at 5c.@8c.; and 200 bales Havanna at 85c.@$1 ℔ lb.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in October.

	Kentucky.	Virginia.	Ohio.	Maryland.	Total
Stock Oct. 1, '66, hhds.	19,514	1,010	25	27	20,576
Received since	2,458	171	1	—	2,630
Total	21,972	1,181	26	27	23,206
Delivered since	3,686	248	—	2	3,936
Stock Nov. 1, 1866	18,286	933	26	25	19,270
Stock Nov. 1, 1865	27,137	1,752	17	18	29,524

Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse.

Stock Oct. 1, hhds	6,791
Received to Oct. 31	993
Total, hhds	7,784
Delivered to Oct. 31	1,674
Stock in the Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse, Oct. 30, 1866	6,110
Total stock Nov. 1, 1866	25,380

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in October.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.	C'nfg's.
Stock Oct. 1, 1866....bales	4,543	100	485	50
Received since	2,334	—	388	—
Total	6,877	100	873	50
Delivered since	1,415	—	360	—
Stock Nov. 1, 1866	5,462	100	513	50
Stock Nov. 1, 1865	4,090	100	1,125	119

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to small lots, at unchanged prices.

WOOL—The movements in Wools during the month of October, Messrs. ZELLCAMPF & KITCHING notice thus: "The very moderate demand for domestic Wool, and the depressed state of the woolen fabrics during the past month, have led to a further decline of prices in general; even the long fine worsted, like Canada, have suffered somewhat by it, and the sales in general have been light. Pulled Wools have participated in the decline, and been sold in small quantities. There is a slight reduction in stocks of fleece and pulled since the 1st ultimo. Texas Wools have been disposed of at a decline of 3c. to 5c., and quicker than Western fleece. Mexican Wool has remained at nearly the former prices, and is of light stock. Foreign fine Wools have been less inquired for, and the sales of Cape and Mestiza were mostly in small lots, notwithstanding the reduced rates. Foreign medium qualities have continued to be neglected, and prices are nominal. Foreign low wools, for carpet manufacture, principally the long kinds for worsted, have been sustained in prices, and the stocks have become reduced to a low ebb. The European markets for fine wools have improved and continued firm, not yet being influenced by the unfavorable accounts from this side. Low wools are about the same. The woolen manufacture is reported in a favorable state. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1864 were 115,800 bales, 52,729,038 lbs.; for the year 1865, 59,391 bales, 33,554,849 lbs.; from Jan. 1 to Sept. 22, 1866, 53,715 bales, 33,460,024 lbs.; for the month ending Oct. 27, 1,380 bales, 887,545 lbs.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, Nov. 1, 1866.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	55@60
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	52@54
and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	47@50
Common fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	64@72
Saxony fleece	55@62
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	50@53
Common fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	48@56
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	42@47
Common fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	47@52
Unwashed fleeces	32@37
Southern unwashed fleece	28@35
Southern unwashed fleece burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece	22@34
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@20
California.	
Washed fleece	42@55
Unwashed fleece, fine	22@40
Unwashed fleece, medium	
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@23
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@20
Pulled fine	41@47
Pulled medium	36@40
Pulled common	26@32
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	50@55
New-York City, super	45@50
New-York City, No. 1	30@35
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	53@58
Country, super	48@50
Country, No. 1	40@42
Country No. 2	15@18
Lambs	40@47
Western limed pulled	30@40
Southern limed pulled	28@33
Tub washed	48@58

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 43,000 bushels Wheat and Oats at 3½d.@4d. ℔ bushel; 625 bales Cotton at 3-16d by sailing vessel, and ¼d. by steamer, ℔ lb; 500 boxes Cheese at 20s. ℔ ton. For London, 200 tons Oil Cake at 20s. ℔ ton.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Nov. 2 1866.

MEATS.

Dealers report a more satisfactory run of custom this week, with a well-supplied and steady market. This forenoon there was an unusually full attendance of buyers at the leading stalls, especially in the lower market, and business was quite animated. The supply of mutton and pork is liberal, and there is a noticeable improvement in the average quality of the offerings.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	$ 24 @ 30
Beef, chuck-roast, ℔ lb	16 @ 22
Beef, round, ℔ lb	20 @ 25
Beef, rumps, ℔ lb	18 @ 23
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	30 @ 40
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb	25 @ 35
Beef, coarse cuts, ℔ lb	12 @ 18
Beef, corned, ℔ lb	15 @ 20
Beef, smoked, ℔ lb	20 @ 25
Beef tongues, each	87 @1 00
Mutton, by the carcase, ℔ lb	6 @ 14
Mutton, hind-quarters, ℔ lb	12 @ 20
Mutton, fore-quarters, ℔ lb	8 @ 14
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	15 @ 20
Mutton, legs, ℔ lb	15 @ 18
Lamb, ℔ lb	12 @ 22
Pigs, roasting, each	2 75 @4 00
Pork, joints, ℔ lb	15 @ 20
Pork steaks, ℔ lb	18 @ 22
Pork, corned, ℔ lb	18 @ 20
Bacon, ℔ lb	22 @ 25
Hams, ℔ lb	23 @ 28
Shoulders, ℔ lb	15 @ 20
Veal, hind-quarters, ℔ lb	15 @ 27
Veal, fore-quarters, ℔ lb	8 @ 16
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb	25 @ 35
Veal, fillets, ℔ lb	28 @ 35
Sausages, country made, ℔ lb	20 @ 24
Lard, ℔ lb	18 @ 23
Suet, ℔ lb	12 @ 15
Tripe, ℔ lb	8 @ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fair receipts and sales have been reported for some days past; the changes have been favorable to purchasers in most instances.

Chickens, ℔ lb	$ 25 @ 30
Chickens, broiling, ℔ pair	62 @1 50
Ducks, ℔ lb	27 @ 30
Ducks, ℔ pair	1 50 @3 00
Ducks, black, ℔ pair	1 12½ @1 50
Ducks, Mallard, ℔ pair	1 00 @1 50
Ducks, teal, ℔ pair	75 @1 00
Ducks, Widgeon, ℔ pair	1 12½ @1 50
Ducks, Wood, ℔ pair	75 @1 00
Fowls, ℔ lb	23 @ —
Geese, ℔ lb	25 @ 30
Geese, each	1 75 @3 00
Partridges, ℔ pair	1 50 @2 50
Pigeons, squab, ℔ dozen	4 00 @5 00
Pigeons, wild, ℔ dozen	3 50 @4 50
Prairie Chickens, ℔ pair	1 25 @1 75
Quail, ℔ doz	3 50 @4 50
Rabbits, ℔ pair	50 @ 75
Squirrels, each	12 @ 15
Turkeys, ℔ lb	25 @ 30
Woodcock, ℔ pair	62 @1 00

FISH.

Supplies have been rather more extensive, and the demand has been somewhat brisker. Prices have not varied materially. A few lots of Kennebec Salmon were offering at fancy prices. King Fish, Lafayette and Sheepshead were out of market, and nominal.

Bass, ℔ lb	$ 15 @ 20
Black-fish, ℔ lb	15 @ 18
Blue-fish, ℔ lb	12 @ 15
Carp, ℔ lb	12 @ 15
Cat-fish, ℔ lb	12 @ 15
Clams, soft, ℔ doz	50 @1 00
Clams, hard, ℔ doz	37 @ 56
Cod, ℔ lb	10 @ 12
Cod, dried, ℔ lb	8 @ 10
Crabs, hard shell, ℔ dozen	30 @ 38
Eels, ℔ lb	20 @ 25
Flounders, ℔ lb	12 @ 15
Haddock, ℔ lb	8 @ 10
Halibut, ℔ lb	20 @ 25
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb	18 @ 20
Herrings, ℔ lb	10 @ 12
Herrings, smoked, ℔ bunch	12 @ 15
Lobsters, ℔ lb	8 @ 10
Mackerel, each	20 @ 25
Mackerel, salt, each	12 @ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	18 @ 20
Oysters, ℔ 100	75 @3 00
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100	2 00 @3 00
Perch, ℔ lb	12 @ 15
Pickerel, ℔ lb	15 @ 20
Salmon, fresh, ℔ lb	@ 85
Salmon, smoked, ℔ lb	30 @ 35
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb	25 @ 30
Scollops, ℔ quart	25 @ 35
Smelts, ℔ lb	15 @ 20
Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb	20 @ 25
Sturgeon, ℔ lb	12 @ 15
Trout, salmon, ℔ lb	18 @ 20
Turtle, Green, ℔ lb	20 @ 25
White Fish, ℔ lb	15 @ 20

VEGETABLES.

Business in the leading kinds of Vegetables has been comparatively brisk, this week, and the turn of prices has been in favor of sellers. Potatoes continue very abundant at about previous figures.

Beans, Lima, ℔ quart	$ 40 @ 50
Beans, String, ℔ half peck	25 @ 30
Beets, new, ℔ bunch	3 @ 5
Cabbages, new, each	6 @ 12
Cabbages, red, each	18 @ 25
Carrots, new, ℔ bunch	3 @ 5
Cauliflowers, each	12 @ 40
Celery, ℔ bunch	10 @ 15
Corn, ℔ doz. ears	25 @ 30
Egg Plants, each	6 @ 15
Garlic, ℔ bunch	20 @ 25
Lettuce, ℔ head	3 @ 6
Leeks, ℔ bunch	3 @ 5
Mint, ℔ bunch	2 @ 3
Onions, ℔ peck	50 @ 65
Onions, ℔ quart	5 @ 8
Oyster Plant, ℔ bunch	12 @ 15
Parsnips, ℔ bunch	8 @ 10
Parsley, ℔ bunch	5 @ 8
Peppers, ℔ doz	18 @ 25
Peppers, red, ℔ bunch	3 @ 5
Potatoes, new, ℔ bbl	2 25 @3 25
Potatoes, new, ℔ peck	37 @ 50
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ peck	50 @ 75
Pumpkins, each	18 @ 30
Radishes, ℔ bunch	1 @ 3
Sage and Thyme, ℔ bunch	3 @ 4
Squash, each	20 @ 40
Tomatoes, ℔ quart	4 @ 6
Tomatoes, pickling, ℔ half peck	18 @ 25
Turnips, new, ℔ bunch	8 @ 10
Turnips, new, ℔ half peck	18 @ 20
Water Cresses, ℔ quart	10 @ —

FRUIT.

Domestic varieties have been in moderate supply and demand, this week, at about previous quotations. Pears are less plenty; Grapes are rather more freely offered; Apples are comparatively abundant; Chestnuts are in large stock.

Almonds, ℔ lb	30 @ 40
Apples, ℔ half peck	30 @ 60
Bananas, each	3 @ 8
Chestnuts, ℔ quart	12 @ 18
Citron, ℔ lb	45 @ 50
Cocoa Nuts, each	8 @ 10
Cranberries, ℔ quart	15 @ 20
Currants, Zante, ℔ lb	15 @ 20
Dates, ℔ lb	20 @ 25
Figs, ℔ lb	25 @ 30
Grapes, ℔ lb	10 @ 20
Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart	10 @ 15
Lemons, ℔ doz	20 @ 50
Oranges, ℔ doz	50 @ 75
Pears, ℔ quart	8 @ 50
Prunes, ℔ quart	35 @ 40
Quinces, ℔ 100	1 75 @4 25
Raisins, ℔ lb	18 @ 28
Walnuts, ℔ quart	10 @ 12

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

No important change have occurred in this line. Butter and Cheese wore off rather slowly. Eggs are less abundant.

Butter, new, fancy table, ℔ lb	$ 50 @ 55
Butter, new, fair to good table, ℔ lb	42 @ 48
Butter, cooking, ℔ lb	32 @ 40
Cheese, ℔ lb	16 @ 22
Eggs, six for	25 @ —
Honey, White Clover, ℔ can	75 @1 00
Honey, White Clover, ℔ bottle	30 @ —
Honey, Comb, ℔ lb	45 @ 50

SUNDRIES.

Coal, nut and stove, ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs	$6 00 @$8 75
Coffee, Green, ℔ lb	30 @ 45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ℔ lb	30 @ 50
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ℔ lb	30 @ 52
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ℔ lb	10 @ 30
Flour, Extra Family, ℔ bbl	13 50 @15 50
Flour, Family, ℔ 24 lb. bags	1 65 @1 75
Meal, Corn, ℔ 25 lb. bags	1 12½ @1 37½
Meal, Oat, ℔ 25 lb. bags	1 25 @1 75
Molasses, ℔ gallon	70 @1 25
Rice, ℔ lb	10 @ 16
Soap, by the box, ℔ lb	10 @ 15
Sugar, Brown, ℔ lb	13 @ 15½
Sugar, Soft White, ℔ lb	16 @ 16½
Sugar, Hard, ℔ lb	17 @ 17½
Syrup, ℔ gallon	87 @1 75
Teas, English Breakfast, ℔ lb	80 @1 25
Teas, Green, ℔ lb	90 @1 75
Teas, Mixed, ℔ lb	65 @1 10

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 2.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96¼; Morris Canal, 84; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 32¾; Reading Railroad, 58¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¾. Gold, 146¾.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys at 907 Broadway.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
under the instruction of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,
No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 65 34th-st., New-York.

Prof. B., in addition to the classes already commenced, has opened a subscription for new classes at a *reduced price*, for the especial benefit of numerous talented ladies and gentlemen possessing voices, who yet cannot well pay full rates. Also a class of children between 8 and 14 years of age.

Terms, 20 lessons, of half an hour each, $10. Ladies will receive instruction from 7 to 8 o'clock; Gentlemen from 8 to 9, and Children from 3 to 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. He will be daily at the Institute from 2 till 9 P. M. to receive calls.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access—indeed, for all school purposes—they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 East 27th-st.

Eight boarding pupils received into the family. French is the language in use.

Two vacancies have occurred owing to illness.

The distinctive features of the school explained on application by letter or in person.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,
REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY

has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes. Apply at No. 136 East 45th-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

E. FISTON'S SCHOOL,
Formerly C. D. Morris',
No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 126 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES will be open to new members at No. 9 University-place, until Tuesday morning, Nov. 6, after which no person will be admitted without going through a separate course of exercises to catch up to the class—to gentlemen from 8½ to 9½ A. M.; to ladies from 10 to 11 A. M. Advanced scholars and beginners should call early to benefit by the rudimentary exercises. A circular, with recommendations from Profs. Agassiz, Guyot, Botta and others, with testimonials from classes, terms, &c., can be obtained by addressing Mr. FAVARGER, through Box No. 6,128 New-York Post-office.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and makes elegant business penmen.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies; Miss M. METCALF, Principal. Pupils received at any time, and pay from date of entrance. Circulars may be obtained as above.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY.—THE above Seminary Buildings having been recently destroyed by fire, the Principal will open a Boarding-school for Boys 1½ miles below West Point, Oct. 15. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, West Point, N.Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES THE POSITION of resident governess or housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Will answer any letter personally if desired; undoubted City references given. Address H. G. R., Box No. 1,228 Post-office.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery; private instruction day and evening in book-keeping, arithmetic, writing, spelling, grammar; thorough business education imparted. No classes.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NO. 756 BROADWAY. PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS. Established 1840.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with primary and commercial departments. Prepares for College, business, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y. Formerly in Brooklyn.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with gymnasium, No 1,214 Broadway.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, THOROUGH Professor English Literature and Elocution, salary $2,200; Professor Music for Female College; Episcopalian lady for music and French; Gentleman for Classics, City, and two for City Public Schools; lady for French and music and family near City. Several other other Teachers wanted. All who seek positions should have American School Institute's Application Form.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome.

A LADY AND DAUGHTER, FULLY competent, desire a position together as matron, or housekeeper and governess, in the City or country; could take the entire charge of a family of children, and instruct them in the rudiments thoroughly, including French and music; references unexceptionable. Address HOME, Station D, Bible House, for one week.

VISITING GOVERNESS OR OTHERWISE—Terms low. Common and higher English branches; composition, piano, singing, Drawing. Highest testimonials from City patrons. Box No. 79 Station D.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO educate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT BAY horse, perfectly kind, splendid traveler, will be sold very low to save keeping through the Winter. Apply at FITZSIMMONS' livery-stable, 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOR SALE—A CLARENCE COUPE, MADE BY Brewster & Co., of Broome-st.; in good order and very little used. To be seen until Saturday, at the stable in the rear of No. 43 5th-av.

Also, a bay horse, 15½ hands high, sound and gentle.

COAL.

BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL ORRELL COAL, DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT. H. L. PARMELE & BRO., No. 32 Pine-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A SMALL AMOUNT OF MONEY IN Broadway, between Liberty and Courtland sts. The owner can have it by describing the bills and stating the amount. Address A. B., Box No. 140 Times Office.

MACHINERY.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—losses numbers, diseases, &c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE EVANGELICAL ANNIVERSARIES OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The American Church Missionary Society's seventh anniversary on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 7th instant, in Church of the Ascension, 5th-av. and 10th-st., at 7½ o'clock.

The Evangelical Knowledge Society, Anniversary on THURSDAY EVENING next, 8th instant, in same church at same hour.

The Clerical Association of the P. E. Church; public meeting on FRIDAY EVENING next, 9th instant, in Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., at 7½ o'clock.

Meetings for prayer each morning at 10½ o'clock, in No. 3 Bible House, and for business at 12 o'clock, in Church of the Ascension, Bishops MCILVAINE, JOHNS, EASTBURN, A. LEE, PAYNE, of Africa; H. W. IVES, NAIL, WILLIAMS, of China: Rev. Drs. TYNG, NEWTON, POTTER, of Boston; SCHENCK, BANCROFT, JAY COOK, Esq., and others, will make addresses. Every meeting is freely open to the public.

REV. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., OF Dublin, will (D. V.) preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, on the nature and the importance at this age of great national demonstrations of the faith. Morning—*Death on the Pale Horse*—Rev. vi., 8. Evening—*Truth on the White Horse*—Rev. xix., 11, at Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway. Divine Services to commence punctually at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

FIFTY-SECOND-STREET BAPTIST CHAPEL, southwest corner 3d-av.—Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., minister in charge. Subject of discourse SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 4, *The Power of Prayer.* SUNDAY EVENING there will be held the Sunday-school Monthly Concert, at which there will be addresses from several distinguished speakers. Residence of pastor, No. 163 East 58th-st., 2d door west of 3d-av. Pastor's study, Chapel building, 3d story.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY. Class meeting and Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. PHILLIP PHILLIPS, the renowned singer, will give a concert of sacred music on MONDAY NEXT at 7½ P. M., at this church. The anniversary of this church will be held on SUNDAY, Nov. 11.

STANTON-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—THE annual sermon before the Young Men's Mission Society will be delivered at 10½ A. M., SUNDAY, by Rev. T. EDWIN BROWN; Bible class exercises and expository preaching by the pastor, Rev. CHRISTOPHER RHODES at 3½ P. M., and preaching by the same at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 4th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and Concert of Prayer for seamen at 7½ P. M. Preaching at the corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and No. 27 Greenwich-st. 3½ P. M. Seats free.

SECOND ADVENT MEETING.—REV. J. B. COOK, of Binghamton, N. J., will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in Advent Church, No. 108 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and for the Second Advent Church, worshipping in Cooper Institute at 3 P. M. Lord's Supper at 3 o'clock P. M. in Church No. 108 West 24th-st. Seats free.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st., Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Rhetoric of Divine Feeling*, as expressed in the New Testament. At 7½ P. M. subject—*Christ's Piercing Cry of Desertion*, being fourth in the course of sermons upon the seven sentences uttered on the cross.

MACDOUGAL-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. PARSONS; prayer meeting at 6, preaching at 7½ o'clock. As this will probably be his last sermon for some time, he wishes all the members and their families to be present, and all who can come to hear his warning voice.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the proficiency and sweet music of these children.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—North side, between 7th and 8th avs. Divine service SUNDAY, 3d inst., (D. V.) by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Seventh Article of the Creed; Christ Judging the World.*

CHURCH OF RESURRECTION, 35TH-ST. NEAR 6TH-AV.—The fifth anniversary sermon will be preached in the MORNING by the Rector, Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG, D. D. A special collection. Rev. D. F. WARREN, of Elizabeth, will preach in the EVENING. Service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—During the absence of the Pastor, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, the pulpit will be supplied by Rev. Drs. SHEDD and HITCHCOCK. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Dr. HITCHCOCK having just returned from Europe, is expected to preach next SUNDAY MORNING.

REV. JOHN MILES (MANY YEARS Chaplain of the Albany Bethel) will preach at the Seamen's Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Mr. MILES will also attend the Conference meeting THIS EVENING at the same place. Seats all free, and no collections.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, AT Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., every SUNDAY. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Communicants' meeting last Saturday evening in every month, at 8 o'clock.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—The Universalists of Harlem and vicinity will hold divine service at Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. All are invited to attend.

REV. DR. WM. F. MORGAN, RECTOR of St. Thomas' Church, will preach in All Saints' Church, in Henry-st., corner of Scammel, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—THERE WILL BE divine service in the Chapel on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3½ o'clock. Rev. T. K. CONRAD will preach on SUNDAY. A collection will be made for the benefit of the institution.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Preaching SUNDAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. ABBOTT KITREDGE. Sabbath school at 2½ P. M.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, 3D-AV., between 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. D. WALKER will preach at 7½ P. M.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-st., east of 2d-av.—Sermon on SUNDAY by Rev. JAMES PORTER, D. D., at 10½ A. M., and by the Pastor, Rev. C. B. FORD, at 7 P. M. Seats free. Young People's Bible Class at 9 A. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs. Preaching in the above church on SABBATH, Nov. 4, by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

SPIRITUALISM SHOWN UP.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Proofs from the Bible that Spiritualism is an Abominable Delusion.*

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold divine worship at the French Church, Du Saint Esprit, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach at both services. Seats free.

THE ANNUAL SERMON BEFORE THE the Young Men's Association will be preached at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., near 9th-av., by Rev. B. R. VAN KLEECK, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

DR. HALLECK WILL DISCOURSE BEfore the First Society of Spiritualists, in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Spiritual Needs of the Present Age.* Conference at 3 o'clock. Public are invited.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL LECTURE ON the *Lights and Shadows of London Life*, for the benefit of Orville Gardener, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at the Cooper Institute. For particulars see daily papers of next week.

REV. T. EDWARD BROWN WILL preach the annual sermon before the Young Men's Mission Society, Stanton-st. Baptist Church, between Christie and Forsyth sts., SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 4, 1866, at 10½ o'clock.

RIGHT REV. CHANNING MOORE WILLIAMS, Bishop of China, will preach at St. George's Mission Chapel, (19th-st., near 1st-av.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 7½ o'clock. A special collection will be made.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DIScourse will be preached SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, Union Square, on *The Progressive Life and Law of a Divine Revelation.* Sabbath morning service at 10½ o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF OUR LORD—Small hall southwest corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

FREE METHODIST SOCIETY.—MRS. JANE DUNNING, of Binghamton, N. Y., will preach at No. 209 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Society will meet at the above place until further notice.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CHAPEL—6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAS. B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School and Bible Class at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Amity-st., near Macdougal, Rev. T. A. EATON, Rector.—Divine Service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. W. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH in 37th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., on *The Duty of the Citizens of this City in Reference to the Approaching Election.* Preaching also at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Delancey and Rivington sts.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. C. B. SING; in the evening, at 7 o'clock, by Bishop KINGSLEY. Seats free, and a hearty welcome to all.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine Service and Sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

NO. 814 BROADWAY—SUNDAY MEETINGS.—Seats free. At 3 P. M., discussion—*Is the Bible of Divine Origin?* At 8 P. M. a religio-philosophical lecture on *The Divinity of Christ.* Circle every Wednesday at 7½ P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. HALSEY W. KNAPP, Pastor.—Preaching every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer Meetings WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. FOSTER ELY at 7½ P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH (CONGREGAtional,) 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. SCOTT will preach SUNDAY.

SAML. H. COX, D. D., WILL PREACH in the West 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY and thereafter as stated supply.

REV. DR. SPRAGUE, OF ALBANY, will preach in the Rutger Presbyterian Church, (Dr. KREBS',) corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st., on SUNDAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—LESSONS FOR THE Clergy on Marriage and Divorce. Lecture at Cooper Institute on SUNDAY, 3½ P. M., by Rev. CHARLES B. SMYTH.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker; understands the care of milk and butter; and her niece to do light chamberwork or waiting, or to take care of children; has no objections to either City or country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 491 Avenue A, between 23d and 24th sts.; can be seen until suited. Call in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable American woman, in a private family, to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 219 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for Mrs. DELANEY.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as competent laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference; has no objection to assist with the chamberwork the latter part of the week. Call at No. 245 8th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone, in a private family; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference can be given from the last employer. Call for two days, at No. 158 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; can furnish the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Inquire at No. 391 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress, or would assist in waiting or light chamberwork; has the best of City references. Call at No. 1,278 Broadway, in the millinery store, between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant widow woman, a family or five or six ladies' or gentlemen's washing; can produce the best of references; has a good place for bleaching. No. 311 West 44th-st., corner of 8th-av., top place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook in all its branches; soups, meats, boning, &c.; desserts of various kinds; also an excellent chambermaid and waitress; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 44 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small private family as cook and to assist at the washing; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 87 West 38th-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a reliable and capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, and is neat, economical and respectful; best reference. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to City or country; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 129 West 29th-st., in the rear, near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; can milk; will make himself useful; good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to take charge of children and sew, or to do chamberwork; no objection to go in the country; good references. Call at No. 127 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and sewing, or would be willing to assist with washing; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as companion to an invalid. Address SITUATION, Box No. 213 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; good references. Can be seen at No. 73 Vandam-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl as waitress and chambermaid; has the best City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—WASHING, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress who understands her business, and flutes neatly; particular attention paid to families' clothes; good reference given. Call No. 216 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family, or take care of a baby and sew. Call at Kent-av., third door from park, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, A situation to take care of an invalid; no objection to travel. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 114 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress. Can be seen at the residence of her employers, No. 348 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, EMPLOYment by the day as seamstress and assistant dressmaker; thoroughly competent. Call at 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A LADY GOING TO EUROPE WISHES TO get a situation for a very excellent laundress who has lived with her five years. Apply at No. 25 West 3d-st., before 12 o'clock.

A LADY LEAVING THE CITY WISHES to find a situation for a girl in the capacity of seamstress; she can cut and fit, and can be highly recommended. Apply at 94 East 21st-st., on Friday, 2d inst.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man; understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; would like to go to the country for the Winter; best of reference given. Call this day (Saturday) and Monday, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, at the Times Office. Address JOHN, Box No. 264.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable Protestant single young man, as first-class waiter in a small private family; thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference; can be highly recommended by applying at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN and groom, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has unexceptionable City and country reference from last places; is civil and obliging. Address C., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom with a good family; can give the best of City and country reference; no objection to the country. Address T. D. H., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A FIRST-CLASS English gardener and wife to take care of a gentleman's place; wife good house keeper, and very careful woman in the house. Address W. H., Box No. 170 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A SITuation as coachman; can produce the most satisfactory reference; disengaged in consequence of the family going to Europe. Address M. R., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; would make himself useful; good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man of long experience; is a good groom and a very good driver; understands the business thoroughly; has good City references. Address J. N., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom and gardener by a single man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and cows; best City reference. Address P. W., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable single man (Protestant;) has the best of City reference. Address No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as porter in any kind of store; has the best of references. Address PORTER, Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; can give good references. Address B., Box No. 209 Times Office.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 25, IS ANXIOUS to obtain employment as assistant book keeper, correspondent, copyist, entry clerk, or general clerk. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 121 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to go into the country, capable of doing the work of a small family. The situation will make a comfortable home for a widow or a middle-aged woman. Apply immediately to Mrs. HYDE, No. 6 St. Felix-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, who want to make money fast, in a light, honorable business. Agents are making as high as $20 per day on $3 to $10 capital. Send two stamps for full particulars and return postage. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN OF SOME EXPErience, of good Christian character, to take the oversight of 100 to 120 boys in a Reformatory Institution, out of school hours. Address by letter, C., Box No. 105 Times Office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN ACQUAINTED with the fancy goods business, in Maiden-lane. Address, stating name and references, Box No. 2,488 Post-office.

WANTED.—AN OPERATOR ON WHEELER & Wilson, wishes to go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing. Address No. 200 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS waitress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 46 West-st., to-day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS salesmen, with large acquaintance. Apply to E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 at No. 48 West 11th-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S Glass-cleaning Polish (patented); will sell everywhere; City or country; large profits to agents; full particulars free. C. M. BROWN, No. 74 Bleecker-st., N.Y.

LADIES WANTED.—APPLY AT THE OFFICE of the Ladies' Charitable Fair and Grand Presentation Festival, No. 616 Broadway.

IVES' PATENT LAMPS—PARIS 1867.

Our several inventions are protected by Letters Patent in all the important European countries, and (space having been allotted us) our Lamps will be exhibited at the

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867.

In anticipation of the demand then expected, we have determined to establish their manufacture in the several countries under the personal supervision of one of our partners, who will go from here early in January with tools, patterns, &c., necessary for the business.

With the view of immediately acquiring additional capital for the successful prosecution of the business abroad, we propose to dispose of a part of our interest in the patents for each country, and believe we can offer satisfactory inducements for investment to any one who will call and examine our improvements and the rapid growth of our business here, where our Lamps have been in use nearly two years with universal satisfaction, both in city and country [See testimonial in circular.]

To Americans visiting the great Fair this affords an unusually favorable opportunity for a safe and lucrative investment, in which pleasure and profit may be combined, especially to any who contemplate a lengthy stay abroad and would like an active interest in a good business in one of the central cities. In no place is manufacturing more profitable than in Europe, the market of the world: and as the introduction of Petroleum is so constantly increasing, the best Lamps should follow wherever it goes. Call or send for circulars.

JULIUS IVES & CO.,
No. 49 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Proprietors and Manufacturers.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Characters by Mrs. P. D. Bowers, F. C. McCollom, supported by a great cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, £100,000. Characters by the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE. Leading character by Mr. Wheatleigh, assisted by the full company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, WAR TO THE KNIFE. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, G. Metkiff, Percy, Chapman, Williams, Mrs. Wm. Gomersal, Mrs. Saidee Cole, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Alicia Mandeville.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE FEMALE HORSE THIEF. FOREST OF BONDY; Or, THE DOG OF MONTARGES. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW, JONATHAN BRADFORD and ANTHONY OF CLEOPATRY.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
THIS EVENING, LORBEERBAUM UND BETTELSTAB, ODER DREI WINTER EINES DEUTSCHEN DICHTERS, (Laurel Tree and Beggar's Staff; or, Three Winters of a German Poet.)

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾, THE SEA OF ICE; Or, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robinson and little Clarence, Mlle. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke, The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

STEINWAY'S HALL,
Nos. 72 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS DAY, commencing at 12 o'clock, BATEMAN'S INAUGURAL CONCERT. The following artists will appear: Mlle. Parepa, Signor Brignoli, Signor Ferranti, Signor Fortuna, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. J. L. Hatton; Mr. Theodore Thomas, Conductor.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. IL BACIO. LITTLE BAREFOOT, LAUGHING GAS, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGON.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—MOSIER'S CELEBRATED MARBLE STATUES.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock. French Opera—THE CROWN OF DIAMONDS.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LES PETITES and LES DEUX AVEUGLES.

IRVING HALL,
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SUNDAY CONCERT.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Cable brings news that the Turks have achieved important successes in the Candian insurrection. In one battle the Cretans lost 700 men, and in another place 3,000 are said to have been drowned by the rising of the tide in a cave where they had taken refuge. The tendency of the news is decidedly in favor of the Turkish authorities. The Pope has published a denunciation of recent action in Italy, and says that in case of need he will seek the free exercise of his ministry in another land. (Is he coming to America?) "It is said" that NAPOLEON advises MAXIMILIAN to cede two provinces to the United States in order to consolidate his rule in Mexico. The French army is to be reorganized, and NAPOLEON is to preside over the Commission for that purpose. Prussia is disarming a number of strong fortresses. M. BEUST is to be the new Foreign Minister of Austria. The banquet by the Lord Mayor of London in honor of the success of the Atlantic Cable was a grand affair. Mr. BRIGHT had been dined and made a speech in Dublin.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Mining Company which was formed at Hartford, Conn., last year, with a capital of $200,000, has purchased 1,300 acres of land in Lisbon, Bath and Lyman, New-Hampshire, and sunk a shaft in the latter town seventy feet deep, from which they have taken out about 900 tons of quartz, which yields from $20 to $1,300 gold per ton. They are now employing twenty-five men, and are prospecting extensively on their property, with favorable indications of valuable discoveries.

A man named CHARLES PLATO met with a fearful death at Niagara Falls on Thursday. He was employed in a saw-mill, and was in the act of oiling some of the machinery when he became entangled therein and his body was horribly mutilated. His head was cut off, and his body severed transversely across the chest.

Mr. JERRE KETCHUM, of Buffalo, has promised to donate land in that city for the Normal School, in case the State Commissioners decide to locate in that city one of the four schools of this class provided for by the Legislature at its last session. The city has appropriated forty-five thousand dollars for the erection of suitable buildings..

DANIEL D. HOME, the celebrated medium, has written letters to his friends in Norwich, stating that a very wealthy lady, named LYON, in England, has adopted him and made him her sole heir, on condition of his taking her name. This he consented to do, and now signs himself DANIEL D. HOME LYON.

The Indiana Supreme Court has decided that the "black" article in the Constitution of that State is void, as being in conflict with the National Constitution, and that any citizen of the United States, who has resided in Indiana for six months, no matter what his color may be, is a citizen of the State.

Surgeon WARREN WEBSTER, now stationed at Boston, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel for his faithful services during the prevalence of the cholera last Summer among the troops on Hart's and David's Islands in New-York harbor.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. WM. A. FRANCIS, a gentleman of means and the Secretary of the New-York Montana Mining and Discovery Company, committed suicide yesterday morning at his residence, No. 250 West Nineteenth-street. He had been frequently temporarily insane, and it is supposed that the dreadful act was committed under one of these attacks. When the deceased was found by his son, the body of Mrs. FRANCIS was lying across the dead body of her husband, she having been seriously wounded by him in a struggle prior to the consummation of the tragedy. An inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY. Mrs. FRANCIS is still in a critical condition.

A large and most enthusiastic Republican demonstration was held within and around the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, yesterday evening. The Academy was thronged to excess, the very aisles being packed. Outside, stands were erected, around which at an early hour of the evening, many thousand persons had gathered. The numbers here were increased by the arrival of political clubs, with bands, banners and mottoed lanterns, from all the City wards. Speeches were made here till a late hour. Inside the building addresses were delivered by Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania; Gen. GIBSON, of Ohio; Major-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, and others.

Major-Gen. FREMONT and other prominent military men last evening addressed a large audience at Cooper Institute on the issues of the day, in the interests of the Radical Republicans. The advertisements called for a meeting of "Loyal Veterans," and as such the speakers addressed the audience.

Rev. GEORGE T. WILLIAMS, Rector of an Episcopal Church at Suffolk, Va., was arrested yesterday in Broadway on a charge of having picked a lady's pocket in a stage. He had $60 in his possession, and a letter from a Richmond minister indorsing him as a proper person to receive aid in behalf of his church. This document was also indorsed by leading citizens in this City. The prisoner was remanded for examination, the Court having closed. He was found in possession of the stolen pocket-book.

CHARLES NEWBERT, policy-dealer, was taken before United States Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, on the charge of doing business without paying the Government tax stipulated by the Internal Revenue law. He was committed for trial.

The members of the Seventh Regiment have decided not to visit Paris. At a meeting held on Thursday, out of 1,000 members only 300 expressed themselves in favor of the trip.

The Board of Registry sat yesterday in this City and recorded the names of 37,231 voters. The grand total thus far registered is 114,009.

During the past month 19,080 bondable passengers and 517 not bonded arrived at the Castle Garden Emigrant Depot.

Gold was ⅛ ₩ cent. lower yesterday than on Thursday. The Funds firm at ⅛ ₩ cent. higher. Exchange 109⅛@109⅜; on railway speculation active.

At the Produce Exchange yesterday there was notable depression in Breadstuffs and Provisions, especially in Corn and Pork, which were decidedly lower, on forced sales by speculative holders, who were very eager to realize. In other branches of trade there were no important changes.

The President and the People.

That the dominant sentiment of the country differs at this time more widely than ever from the position of the President, is proven beyond dispute by the result of the late elections. The President, by his messages to Congress, and by his speeches upon his late tour, has given the people every opportunity to comprehend fully his policy. He has not only stated it repeatedly in definite terms, but he has enforced it by all the arguments which he could command from the Constitution, from the principles of reason, and from the grounds of statesmanship and the public welfare. He has been thoroughly in earnest in the matter, and has himself unquestionably been governed by the reasons which he has brought to bear upon others, and through which he has attempted to convince his opponents. But neither Congress, as was demonstrated by the votes, nor the people, as has been shown by the elections, appear to have been affected by the President's arguments, or, at least they have not been affected in such a way as to bring them to the conclusions at which he is firmly anchored. On the contrary, the divergence between them has been steadily growing greater, until to-day the policy of the Administration seems hopeless of popular triumph in any State of the Union, if we except the State of Kentucky.

The forms of our civil polity are such, that, while they give great power to the President in legislation, as well as in his Executive capacity, they establish a very positive limit beyond which he is entirely subordinate to the Legislature. When that limit is reached, he is almost powerless,—being disabled in the Executive as well as in the legislative arm. Congress may override his vetoes, overrule his appointments, make void his diplomacy, nullify the projects and action of his Secretaries, and render his policy, as a whole and in all its parts, of no practical effect. Not only so, but Congress can compel him to be the administrator and Executive agent of a policy which he opposes, both as regards domestic and foreign affairs, and can enforce upon him courses of action against which he has exerted his whole power. The final logical deduction of the whole matter is expressed in the fact, that while the President cannot in any case interfere with the existence of Congress or the position of any of its members, Congress is invested with a power that may enable it to remove the President from office altogether. We had not a few practical illustrations of several of these statements during last session of Congress, the most notable of which were the overriding of the President's veto of the Civil Rights Bill, and compelling him to execute the terms of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, which he had not only vetoed, but strongly denounced. Members of Congress threaten to enforce still others of the powers which this body possess as against the Executive, and there are ultraists who would be more than willing to carry to a point the highest power of the Legislature in the impeachment and removal of the President.

The Executive being thus powerless in law and in fact, when the legislative body is opposed to his policy and action, and the Legislature being possessed of power to enforce upon him a course that shall be in conformity with its own will, there would seem to be but one course for a discreet Executive when he unfortunately finds his policy to be adverse to that determined upon by the Legislature. It is to voluntarily conform his policy as nearly as possible to that of the latter—to give way voluntarily as far as he can, and by every means to try and reconcile differences and settle in a pacific and republican manner the conflicting ideas and measures which are for the time being before the country. If this method be not adopted, there will inevitably be a solution reached less agreeable to at least one of the parties, and at the same time, more positively adverse to the policy of the Executive.

The President has an opportunity of displaying this signal characteristic of statesmanship at the present time. He has done all that was possible to carry out his own policy. He has labored with Congress, and has taken his last appeal—the last appeal he can take—to the people. The decision has upon all hands been adverse to him. The people have given their support to Congress and its policy as against the President and his policy. President JOHNSON has a thousand times expressed his confidence in the people, his faith in their judgment, and his willingness to abide by their decision. On a hundred occasions he has said, "The people are always right." It can, therefore, be no violence to his principles or his character, to listen to their voice and obey it. He held out against Congress last session, because he believed the people were with him. He held on in his course through the Summer, because he saw no sufficient reason to change it. He held on after the earlier elections in the Fall, because he believed the later and more important ones would result in his favor. But after he has heard from the Eastern, Western and Central States—after he hears from New-York and New-Jersey and Illinois and the other States that vote this month, he can have no shadow of doubt as to the popular will; and he will only justify his record in voluntarily recognizing that it is not the Executive but the people whose right it is to rule.

The Baltimore Trouble.

The people of Baltimore appear to have more prudence and more principle than the authors of the sensation dispatches which have emanated from that city in connection with the removal of the Police Commissioners. The telegraphers and the correspondents have labored assiduously to foment ill feeling, and to stimulate both of the parties to the quarrel to use unlawful means of maintaining their respective positions. From the moment when the existence of difficulty was first known, a few unscrupulous writers have sought, by the circulation of falsehood and the reiteration of incendiary appeals to provoke riot and bloodshed. The same course was pursued on Wednesday, when the decision of Gov. SWANN was promulgated. Telegrams were sent conveying an impression not warranted by the language of the Governor's decision; and the imputation of a desire on his part to employ violence was made the pretext for the threatening forcible resistance to his action. Yesterday, again, a dispatch to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* represented Judge MARTIN and the Clerk of his Court as playing the *rôle* of partisans, and the old Commissioners as resolved not to yield up their offices "except to actual military force." The *American*, which we suspect to be the mint where most of these atrocious stories are coined, yesterday morning recommended and justified a resort to force to frustrate the Governor's proceedings. The *American* talks of an array of returned soldiers as on the side of the old Commissioners, and prepared, with their other friends, to maintain them in office by force until the matter shall have been decided by the Courts, or until "the gleam of the Federal bayonets" shall be seen. A more wicked abuse of the power of the Press can hardly be imagined; and the fact that thus far the peace of the city has been preserved proves simply that the citizens are more sensible than the extremists of either party.

In truth, there is not and never has been any adequate cause for the excitement of which this matter has been the occasion. The Governor's assertion of the right to try and remove—sustained, as in our judgment it is, by the letter of the law—involved no essential injustice, since his action, whatever it might be, would be subject to the revision of the Courts. If his pretensions were invalid, the proceedings based thereupon would amount to nothing. If his decision were found to be at variance with the law or the evidence, ordinary processes would set it aside. On this broad ground the whole question ought to have been placed from the outset.

And now that the trial has taken place, with seeming fairness, and with the old Commissioners present by their counsel—now that the Governor's decision has been pronounced, removing the Commissioners to make way for new ones—there is really no more excuse for violence than at any other stage of the affair. The law and its everyday machinery are equal to the emergency, and on neither side can there be a justification of any other agencies. The deposed Commissioners will place themselves in the wrong if they seek to fortify their position by an array of force; and the Governor will commit a grave blunder if he attempt by force to acquire possession of the premises and records pertaining to the Commission. The Court may be appealed to to decide the question of right on either side. An application for a *mandamus* in behalf of the newly-appointed Commissioners will raise the whole question, and by the judicial decision thus invoked, the Governor and the Commissioners should be content to abide.

Business and Finance—A Cautious Course Necessary.

The business depression and financial embarrassment which prevail in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and other Southern States, at length appear to be felt in the commercial metropolis of Louisiana. The general impression has been that New-Orleans formed an exceptional case; that there, at any rate, trade would continue active and prosperous, whatever difficulties might overtake Savannah or other Southern cities. This pleasant anticipation is dispelled by the report of our New-Orleans correspondent, whose recital of facts foreshadows hard times where they have been looked for least. He writes that a financial crash is there considered imminent, and that its premonitory symptoms are already visible:

> "Immediately following the war the South was, comparatively speaking, flooded with foreign capital. Business men were obliged to apply to the North for loans of money with which to establish themselves in trade, commerce received a new and lively impulse, and the demand for goods to replace articles worn out during the existence of the blockade of the Southern ports, built up new business houses everywhere; but not on a substantial basis. Reaction has already commenced, and in New-Orleans to-day the money market is fearfully disturbed and very tight. New-York exchange is barely salable, not because it is not needed, but because people have no money with which to buy it. The banks have ceased loaning money, and everybody seems to be inclined to curtail expenses, and they all grumble about the hard times. The great impulse toward this reaction is found in the threatened and actual withdrawal of Northern capital, and the swamping of business interests resulting from it. It is useless to deny these startling facts, and it is still more useless to attempt to give any other reason for the withdrawal of Northern money than the disturbed political condition of this section."

The withdrawal of Northern capital from the South will necessarily hasten the dreaded disaster, and will render the recuperative process remote and uncertain. That it is being withdrawn not only from New-Orleans, but from every business point in the South, does not admit of doubt. And that there will be no further investments of Northern money in that direction, pending the settlement of the sectional quarrel, is equally certain.

But other causes are at work which of themselves would be quite sufficient to produce serious commercial difficulties. The distributing centres at the South, of which New-Orleans is the most important, begin to feel the reaction consequent upon the stagnation that prevails in the interior. The stocks which have been supplied on credit are unsold; the wholesale houses and agents are unable to collect from their customers; and the former find the task of remitting to their Northern creditors by no means easy.

These influences combined point unmistakably to the financial crash, which, according to our correspondent, is now deemed inevitable. There seems no escape from it—no available method of averting or even delaying it much longer. For to the withdrawal of Northern capital, which alone would produce an inconvenient stringency, are added the sources of trouble incident to debts unpaid, goods unsold, industry deranged, a cotton crop below the estimate, and a universal want of confidence as well among men as in relation to the political future of the section.

It were a mistake to suppose that we of the North can afford to be indifferent to these facts or the precautionary measures they suggest. We cannot complain of the tight money market which has occasioned the application of the bank screw at New-Orleans; but on the other hand we ought not to forget that the abundance of money in which Wall-street rejoices is in part the result of one of the circumstances now in operation at the South. The capital withdrawn thence concentrates here. The policy which compels the New-Orleans banks to cease loaning enables New-York banks to increase their loans. The less we send South the more will be available here; the "ease" of which we daily read as an incentive to speculation being to a great extent the consequence of restricted business and an avoidance of legitimate enterprises. Producers and traders are not doing enough to furnish employment for the available capital, which naturally seeks other channels. The truth being, therefore, that the "very easy" money market of which the public are apprised is, in a certain sense, a sign of general business depression, and on that account should engender caution rather than recklessness.

The crash apprehended at New-Orleans cannot occur without producing some effect upon the North. The virtual stoppage of the Southern markets, on the demand for which our importers and manufacturers have more or less calculated, and the inability to collect payments due, or soon to be due, for goods supplied, will disarrange many plans and entail serious losses, if not extended embarrassment. For a time at least we must make up our minds to a very restricted Southern trade; and the prudent among us will prepare for the disappointment and its attendant difficulties. They may be shorn of half their power by an early attention to the incidents which betoken their occurrence. It is a time for taking in sail; not for prolonging the extravagance of the war period, or for attempting to repair the losses of trade by a resort to the chances of speculation.

MEXICO.—We have an item by the Cable which would be funny were the subject one for joking. A Paris dispatch says that "the Emperor NAPOLEON has informed the Empress CHARLOTTE that she had better tell the Emperor MAXIMILIAN to cede two of his provinces to the United States *in order to consolidate his rule in Mexico!*" It is needless to speak of the absurdity of this story. We merely point to its ghastliness. What possible object can a Paris reporter have in speaking of the Princess CHARLOTTE in connection with political negotiations? Or what journal in Europe could be foolish enough to give currency to a report not only, in its character, utterly incredible, but offensive to every sense of right feeling.

THE REGISTRY OF VOTERS.—The third day of registration closed at 9 o'clock last night. On the 16th ult., the first day, 74,001 were registered; on the second day, 2,777, and yesterday, 37,231—making in all, 114,009. The books will be open to-day, and doubtless several thousand names will be added—say enough to make a registry of 120,000. In 1864 the aggregate vote was 110,000. In 1865 the registry footed up nearly 99,000, and the vote cast was 81,478, showing over 18,000 registered who did not vote. From present appearances the vote this year will be about the same in total amount as in 1864, when SEYMOUR, (Dem.,) for Governor, had 37,227 majority.

BUBBLES BURST.—Speculation, which has been of late inordinately rampant at the Produce as well as at the Stock Exchanges, met with a severe—let us hope, a decisive—check at the former institution yesterday. Pork fell $2 (making a decline of $4 in two days) per barrel, under the depressing influence of an ascertained heavy and augmenting supply; while wheat receded 5 cents to 8 cents, and Corn fully 8 cents per bushel, under unexpected reports of depression in Liverpool, and of increasing reluctance on the part of country banks to discount grain dealers' notes, unless on a very wide margin. At the reduced figures there were many eager sellers, while buyers were decidedly scarce.

THE LATE ROMAN CATHOLIC PLENARY COUNCIL.—We print on another page the Pastoral Letter of the Second Plenary Council (recently held at Baltimore) to the clergy and laity of the Church throughout the United States. This is the earliest and only authentic statement of the deliberations and conclusions of that important body. The principal subjects treated are—The authority of Plenary Councils; The Relations of the Church to the State; Aid for the Pope; the Sacrament of Matrimony; Books, Newspapers and the Press; Education of Youth; Protectories and Industrial Schools; the Laity; the Clergy; the Emancipated Slaves, and Religious Communities.

Amusements.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.—An amusing burlesque called "Perdita, or the Royal Milkmaid" was produced her last evening with complete success. It is from the experienced pen of Mr. WILLIAM BROUGH, with additions by a local dramatist who has done his work well, and not too obtrusively. The story is the legend on which SHAKESPEARE is supposed to have founded his "Winter's Tale." We give the statement with all the gravity of the official announcement. It indicates sufficiently the scope of the piece. The jokes are excellent, and the performance in every respect was satisfactory. The dresses were especially good and the scenery sufficed. There were spirit and effort in everything that was done. Those who see the philosophy of laughter will do well to witness this well-produced, well-written and well-acted burlesque.

TO-DAY.—A *matinée* by BATEMAN's magnificent concert troupe at Steinway Hall; a *matinée* at the Theatre Francais—the "Crown Diamonds;" a *matinée* at Dodworth Hall—HARTZ, the Illusionist;" a *matinée* at Niblo's Garden—the "Black Crook;" a *matinée* at the New-York Circus; a *matinée* at Barnum's; a *matinée*—well a *matinée* at almost every place of amusement in New-York. Lastly and mostly the second Philharmonic concert at Steinway Hall.

SUNDAY CONCERT.—Mr. HARRISON's tenth Sunday concert will take place to-morrow evening at Steinway Hall. The programme is one of the best ever offered to the public, even at these superb entertainments. Signor SEVERINI, (tenor,) Mr. J. H. POLLACK (baritone) and Mr. A. F. TOULMIN (harpist,) are the soloists. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and his fine orchestra take part as heretofore, playing LISZT's "preludes" with harp obligato, and LUMBYE's "Visions in a Dream," as specialties, and the overture to the "Merry Wives of Windsor," by NICOLAI, and the "Turkish March," by MOZART, in the ordinary way. After the present week the Sunday concerts will be removed to Steinway Hall. They have outgrown the capacity of the beautiful edifice where they are now given.

ITALIAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—Next week Mr. MARETZEK proposes to give two performances of Italian Opera in Brooklyn. On Monday Miss KELLOGG will make her appearance in *Faust*; on Tuesday Mlle. RONCONI will make her *début*.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 2.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency announces that bonds have been received for deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to an amount sufficient to secure the entire three hundred millions of circulation of the National Banks authorized by law, and no more can be received after this date. The limit has been reached, and hereafter it will be useless to forward bonds, or to apply for increase of capital, or for the organization of new banks, or to do anything with the expectation of getting circulating notes.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day removed the Postmasters at Warsaw, Ind., and Waterloo, Iowa, and appointed ANDREW G. WOOD to fill the former, and J. P. EVANS the latter vacancy.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

The following appointments of line officers have been made in the regular army, and the appointees are requested to send their address to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters armies of the United States, that their letter of appointment may be sent them. In the Seventh United States Cavalry: Second Lieut. H. W. Smith, Capt. F. W. Benteen, Capt. E. F. Winslow, Capt. E. A. Whittaker, First Lieut. T. B. Weir, First Lieut. Leep Gillette, First Lieut. T. W. Lewis, First. Lieut. H. N. Crocker, First Lieut. R. M. Taylor, First Lieut. G. W. Griffith, First Lieut. James Starr, Second Lieut. Theodore Conkey, Second Lieut. Chas. E. Clay, Second Lieut. J. M. Bell. In the Ninth United States Infantry Capt. M. H. Kidd; in the Eleventh United States Infantry, Capt. G. P. Buell; in the Twenty-sixth United States Infantry, Capt. Wm. A. Throop; in the Fifteenth United States Infantry, Capt. J. S. Croxton.

PENSIONS.

The following regulations in regard to applications for increase of pensions were issued from the Pension Office to-day: Applications for increase of pension under the acts of June 6 and July 25, 1866, form a part of the unadjudicated or pending claim, and their receipt is not acknowledged by this office. The condition of all unadjudicated claims is reported from time to time by circular or by letter, and will not be reported to any agent unless he shall have been recognized by this office as the attorney in the case, nor unless the application shall have been on file at least three months, special cases excepted. Only a duly executed power of attorney confers upon an agent the right to appear in a case, and no unadjudicated claim will be taken from the files for examination unless material evidence shall have been offered to establish its validity.

During the past month 1,741 applications of widows were received at the Pension Office, of which 1,554 were allowed and 187 were rejected. The number of applications received for invalid pensions was 3,500, of which 3,058 were allowed and 442 rejected.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Dispatches have been received from Rear-Admiral PALMER, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, under date of Oct. 25, announcing the arrival at Havana of the flag-ship *Rhode Island*; and from Commander CARTER, commanding the U. S. steamer *Monocacy*, under the same date, at Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes. The U. S. steamer *Mackinaw* had, on the 19th of October, left Point-à-Petre, Guadaloupe, for a cruise among the Windward Islands. On the 16th ult. the U. S. steamer *Swatara* was at Boadeaux, France.

NAVAL.

Commander WILLIAM J. TEMPLE has been detached from the command of the United States steamer *Tacony* and granted leave of absence.

Commodores A. H. KITTY and CADWALLADER RINGGOLD have been detached from special duty at New-York and placed on waiting orders.

RECOVERY OF FENIAN ARMS.

The mission of P. O. DAY, of Buffalo, and J. C. O'BRIEN, of Rochester, has been successful. They have obtained the return of the arms of the Fenian Brotherhood, through the influence of Hon. JAMES M. HUMPHREY and FRANCIS B. GALLAGHER, of Buffalo.

REMOVAL OF DISTRICT-ATTORNEY DART.

It is also stated in this connection that W. A. DART, United States Attorney for the Northern District of New-York, was to-day removed from office.

FOUR COLORED MEN HUNG IN MARYLAND.

Four colored men, who confessed their crime, were hung this morning at Upper Marlboro', Md., for the murder of Col. WILLIAM LYLES, near Piscataway, in June last. Their object was plunder, which they secured, having taken about $1,600 from his secretary. A large number of persons went from Washington and the surrounding country to witness the execution. A fifth negro, who had been convicted of an infamous offence, was granted a respite, in order to inquire into the truth of the assertion of new evidence in his favor.

RICHMOND.

The Rothschild Suit for the Recovery of Tobacco.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Nov. 2.

The case of JAMES DE ROTHSCHILD and others against WM. WEISIGER, involving the right to some 400 hogsheads of tobacco, having been set for trial for to-day, Hon. L. H. CHANDLER, United States District Attorney for the District of Virginia, with whom is associated CHAS. EAMS, Esq., special counsel of the Treasury Department, appeared in the Hustings Court, and presented, in behalf of the Government, this paper, signed by Mr. CHANDLER as District Attorney, which states the tobacco in question to have been taken and held in war by the military forces of the United States, and by them turned over to the custody of JOHN S. LOOMIS as agent of the Treasury Department. It then goes on to state: "And the said L. H. CHANDLER, United States Attorney, as aforesaid, at the instance and in behalf of the Government of the United States further gives this Court to understand and be informed that diplomatic reclamation has been made by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, through his Legation at Washington, before the Government of the United States, in behalf and in protection of his subjects, the said JAS. D. ROTHSCHILD and others, plaintiffs in this cause, for the restoration of the said tobacco, and that the said diplomatic reclamation so urged by the French Government against the Government of the United States, captor and holder of the said tobacco, is still pending, and is under consideration by the Government of the United States."

The paper then goes on to say that the District Attorney respectfully submits, in consideration of the premises and of the exclusive jurisdiction—legislative, executive and judicial—of the Government of the United States in all cases of capture by its military authorities and forces, in the course of its belligerent operations, that this Court cannot rightfully and lawfully take cognizance of this cause, and respectfully prays that this Court will be pleased to order that the proceedings in this cause be quashed, and the said suit be dismissed.

The presentation of this paper was immediately followed by objections to its admission, by CARRINGTON, one of the counsel for ROTHSCHILD, for various reasons, the chief of which was that the Hustings Court, being a Virginia tribunal, procedure before it must conform to Virginia law, and that this paper was unknown to the Virginia code.

Mr. CHANDLER then opened for the Government, showing that the mode of procedure adopted was correct and legal, quoting the case of the schooner *Exchange*, in 7th Crouch.

Mr. EAMS followed in a few remarks, and very conclusively answered in advance, the objection sure to be raised, that this is a State Court, and that therefore the precedents of the Courts of the United States do not apply by asserting the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof are as the supreme law of the land, controlling the State as well as the Federal Courts, and that these laws are the very foundation of the "suggestion" now offered, and apply with equal force to both State and Federal Courts.

It was made to appear in the course of the argument that the Government was forced to the adoption of the unusual but legal course it has taken to protect its rights, by the refusal of WEISIGER, the defendant, to allow the United States District-Attorney to appear as his counsel, nor anybody else.

This WEISIGER was simply the bailee or custodian of the tobacco under the orders of the Treasury Department, and this refusal to allow the Government to step in and shield him from possible harm looks as though he had prearranged matters with the Rothschilds.

The Government only made its opening argument, claiming its right to be heard, when the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

The argument bids fair to occupy several days, should the merits of the case be discussed.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

A Motion to Quash the Indictments—The Citizenship of the Prisoners Questioned.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Nov. 2.

It not being understood that any Fenian would be tried to-day, the attendance at the opening of the Court was not very large; but upon DANIEL WILLIAMS being placed in the dock, the Court rapidly filled and soon became crowded. Mr. MCKENZIE asked for a postponement of the trial until the 17th of next month. After a discussion, the 12th inst. was fixed upon. Mr. MCKENZIE then said he was ready to proceed with PARRIS' case, but the Crown witnesses not being present, it was postponed until Tuesday next. The Grand Jury then entered the Court with a true bill against THOMAS COONEY, THOS. SCHOOL, WILLIAM DUGGAN and JOHN O'CONNOR, all Fenian prisoners. THOMAS COONEY was then placed in the dock and pleaded not guilty. The trial was fixed for the 13th inst. THOMAS SCHOOL was next put in the dock. He claimed to be an American citizen and pleaded not guilty. The trial was fixed for the 10th inst. WILLIAM DUGGAN pleaded the same, and his trial was also fixed for the 10th.

Mr. MCKENZIE then applied to have the indictment quashed, on the grounds that the different counts charged the prisoners with being foreign subjects; and British subjects, he submitted, cannot be both. If held to be British subjects they must be indicted for treason. The Judge overruled the objection for the present. Mr. MCKENZIE gave notice that he would move that the Crown elect whether to try them as British subjects or American citizens. His Lordship remarked that he thought it was intended that the motion should be a very proper one, but he would leave it to the Jury whether they were British or American subjects. Similar notice was given for JOHN O'CONNOR, and the Court adjourned till to-morrow, when Rev. Mr. SUMSELIN's case will be proceeded with.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Destructive Fire—Loss $300,000—Boiler Explosion.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 2.

A fire last night destroyed the large clothing-store of THOMAS C. PAGAN, No. 72 Canal-street. The flames communicated to the building occupied by DARCY & WHEELER, also wholesale clothiers, destroying the upper portion. Total loss $300,000; insured.

A boiler on a flat exploded at her wharf this morning, seriously injuring three men.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Movement to Reduce the Tax on Brandy—The Mining Prospects of Montana.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 2.

A convention of wine growers met yesterday for the purpose of consulting about what can be done to obtain a reduction of the tax on California brandy.

The people of Montana are said to be disgusted with the mining prospects of that country, and are returning to California and Missouri.

Appropriation to the Oregon Central Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 2.

The Oregon Legislature have appropriated one million seven per cent. twenty years' bonds in aid of the Oregon Central Railroad, to be built from Portland to the California line.

Prime Wheat, to-day, $1 97½ ₩ 100 lbs.

Mining Shares—Chollar Potosi, $118; Yellow Jacket, $616; Imperial, $100.

Legal tenders, 70½.

Frost in Georgia.

MACON, Ga., Friday, Nov. 2.

There was a killing frost yesterday morning, extending to points twenty-five miles below Albany.

A SINGULAR CASE OF POCKET-PICKING.

A Virginia Clergyman Arrested on a Charge of Picking a Lady's Pocket—He Surrenders his Plunder and is Locked Up.

One of the most remarkable cases of pocket-picking that has ever come to the knowledge of the Police authorities occurred yesterday afternoon, in a Broadway stage. It appears that about 3 o'clock Mrs. BLOOMFIELD H. MOORE, of No. 1,718 Walnut-street, Philadelphia, entered a Fifth-avenue stage at Fourteenth-street, on her way down town. Soon after, a clerical-looking gentleman entered the stage and seated himself close beside Mrs. MOORE, although there was abundant room on the other side of the vehicle. This was not noticed at the time, however, as the stranger was of so respectable an appearance.

As the stage proceeded down Broadway, Mrs. MOORE noticed a lady sitting opposite her making sundry gestures, as though she wished to attract her attention. Although Mrs. MOORE thought this conduct very singular, she paid no attention to it, however, and it was not until the clerical passenger had hastily left the stage that she became aware of the motive of the other lady, for the latter exclaimed: "Madam, that man has picked your pocket." One of the male passengers immediately sprang from the stage and overtook the fugitive. The latter broke away and attempted to escape, but was a second time secured. Mrs. MOORE then accused him of having stolen her pocket-book, containing $28, when the man produced the property and gave it back to the owner, imploring her not to give him in custody of an officer. Quite a crowd had by this time collected in the vicinity, which attracted the attention of Roundsman DELAMATER, who, on reaching the scene arrested the pickpocket and escorted him to Police Headquarters. On reaching the Inspector's office, Mr. CARPENTER was informed of the circumstances attending the case by both Mrs. MOORE and the officer.

The prisoner stated that he was Rev. GEO. T. WILLIAMS, and the Rector of the Episcopal Church at Suffolk, Sussex Co., Va., about 20 miles from Petersburgh, near the Nottaway River. He claimed that he had found the pocket-book claimed by Mrs. MOORE on the seat between the lady and himself, and that he only took possession of the wallet for the purpose of advertising for an owner. This ingenious statement caused a broad smile upon the face of the veteran Inspector, who quietly informed the prisoner that he did not believe a word of it. On the person of WILLIAMS was found about $60 in greenbacks and a letter, of which the following is a copy:

> RICHMOND, Oct. 30, 1866.
>
> The Rev. GEORGE T. WILLIAMS is Rector of the Church at Suffolk, with this he has combined a school for support.
>
> This place during the war was the scene of revolution. Since the war Mr. WILLIAMS has been striving to reestablish his church and school. But his people are poor and need help. This cannot be obtained in Virginia.
>
> Mr. WILLIAMS is a faithful and useful minister. He is also faithful, and I believe remarkably successful, as a teacher. His school is a thorough Church school, I believe, from the testimony of all that have seen it.
>
> I do earnestly recommend him and his cause.
>
> GEO. WOOLBRIDGE,
> Rector of the Monumental Church.

This letter of recommendation was endorsed by Rev. CHARLES MININGERODE, rector of St. Paul's Church; Rev. H. DYER and Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of Incarnation. WILLIAMS is a tall, spare built man, smooth face and sandy hair, and appeared to be terribly distressed at his situation. He was locked up for examination before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court. The case will be brought up to-day.

Lottery Policy Dealers in Trouble.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

CHARLES NEWBERT was brought before the Commissioner yesterday, charged with selling lottery policies without paying a tax therefor, thereby violating the Internal Revenue Laws, which require all policy and lottery dealers to pay a tax of $100 per annum, and give bonds in the sum of $1,000 (the manager or managers of the lottery in which they sell to become the surety or sureties) that they will not sell any tickets unless duly stamped. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued regulations based on this law, and appointed a Special Agent of the Internal Revenue Department, for the purpose of ferreting out and bringing to justice all parties offending against this law. The practical effect of this law, if enforced, will be to compel all those policy and lottery dealers (about 200 in this City,) "who back their own books," instead of selling for the managers of the lotteries whose numbers they sell, to either sell for the managers or abandon the business. No matter how willing these dealers may be to pay their tax and comply with other regulations of the law, they cannot do any regular business unless one of the managers will sign their bond. This of course the managers will not do for those "who back their own books," and will not sell for them at a percentage. This state of affairs is very unpleasant for the independent backers, and they are in a quandary. Large numbers of them have been arrested and brought before the United States Commissioner for selling tickets and policies without paying the tax. A great proportion of them have given bail in the sum of $3,000 to appear for trial. The following is the testimony in the case of NEWBERT:

A. C. Viger, testified: I recognize defendant; have seen him before; saw him Friday of last week; saw him in Mott-street; bought a policy at No. 98 Mott-street; defendant was present at the time; have not got the policy; gave it to Mr. Domahaupt, special agent of the Internal Revenue Department; have not seen it since; would know it if I saw it; (policy shown witness;) that is the policy; am not mistaken about defendant being in the place; he and another man were behind the counter; bought the policy from one of them.

Adolph Domahaupt, testified: Am special agent for the Internal Revenue Department; specially appointed to look after this lottery business; don't know defendant; the last witness handed me this policy; that is all I know about defendant; gave the policy to the Commissioner at the time I made the complaint.

Defendant was then committed for trial.

Immigration.

The following table shows the number of arrivals at Castle Garden during the month of October:

Ports of Clearance.	Vessels.	Bondable Passengers.	Passengers not liable to Bond.
Liverpool	24	7,727	388
London	6	931	30
Glasgow	3	1,172	37
Havre	5	594	14
Hamburg	6	2,863	1
Bremen	12	5,432	23
Antwerp	2	361	24
Total	48	19,080	517
By sailing vessels	17	4,703	100
By steamers	31	14,377	417
Total	48	19,080	517

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.

RICHARD KANE, WILLIAM TULLY, and THOS. TULLY, whose ages range from 12 to 15 years, on Thursday night forced their way into the wholesale grocery-store of Messrs. DEIDRICK SCHERENBECK & Co., of No. 338 Greenwich-street, by breaking off the padlock on the front door. They then packed up a quantity of raisins, tobacco, twine, &c., and were about making their escape when Officer WILLER, of the Fifth Precinct, discovered the door ajar, and arrested all three of the youthful burglars. When arraigned before the Court yesterday morning, the prisoners were committed for trial. The two brothers TULLY reside at No. 38 Essex-street, while KANE's family live in Brooklyn.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

ADOLPH JAGER, driver of a butcher's cart, drove round the corner of Barclay and West streets yesterday morning in a rapid and reckless manner. LEVY LESSER, aged 60 years, was nearly knocked down by the horse, when JAGER checked the animal for a second, and then deliberately drove over Mr. LESSER, causing several severe injuries. Capt. GREER, of the Third Precinct Police, saw the occurrence, and arrested the driver. The magistrate committed the prisoner for trial on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by LESSER, and he was locked up in default of bail.

FEMALE SHOPLIFTER AND SNEAK THIEF.

Officer WOODBRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested ANNIE MCMANUS, a notorious sneak thief and shoplifter, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of clothing, valued at $50, from ABRAHAM MARKS, of No. 345 Broome-street. It appears that on the 25th ult. the accused and two men entered Mr. MARKS' store and examined the goods, without purchasing any, however. Suddenly all three ran out of the store, when the theft was discovered. ANNIE was remanded for further examination. Neither of the confederates of the prisoner have been secured as yet.

ROBBED BY A WOMAN.

MARTIN WILSON, of No. 50 Oliver-street, made his appearance in Court yesterday morning, and made a complaint against ANN LYNCH, the reputed proprietress of a low den at No. 30 James-street, charging her with having stolen $25 from his pantaloons pockets, while he was asleep in one of the rooms. The case as stated by WILSON was a clear one, and the accused, who had been arrested by Officer SULLIVAN, of the Fourth Precinct, was committed for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. ANN is an old offender, having frequently been arrested on similar charges. She was loud in her protestations of innocence, and quite profane and vituperative in her language toward the complainant. She seemed determined to obtain a hearing, refusing to answer any questions or sign any papers. Several criminal lawyers, who loiter about the Tombs, were treated to a rehearsal of her version of the occurrence, but they one and all refused to have anything to do with her case. On being removed down stairs to a cell she gave utterance to a series of yells and awful oaths, creating a great disturbance.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

A laboring man named JAMES GANNON, who resides at No. 13 Forsyth-street, was arrested yesterday morning for alleged brutal treatment of his wife. The woman's story is that she arose yesterday morning as usual, kindled the fire, and commenced to prepare her husband's breakfast. She then went to him and called him to get up, and urging him to do so quickly as he had but very little time to spare. In a very ugly mood he told her to go away and let him alone, but she still persisted in reminding him of the necessity of getting up immediately. This he did at once, but instead of dressing himself, he commenced a vigorous assault with his clenched fists upon his wife, striking her upon the face and head until that portion of her body was totally disfigured. The prisoner was committed to await the result of his wife's injuries.

FOND OF TOBACCO.

JOHN SIMONS was brought before the magistrate yesterday, charged with having entered the tobacco-store, No. 120 Clinton-street, kept by ADOLPH PINCUS, (while that gentleman was out,) and stolen therefrom thirty pounds of leaf tobacco, valued at $20. A boy named ABRAHAM NEWMAN who was in charge of the store at the time, recognized the prisoner as the thief. SIMONS was committed for examination.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ACCUSED OF STEALING A POCKET-BOOK.

WM. J. RICE was yesterday arrested on the charge of picking up a pocket-book containing $28 in the yard of the house No. 411 West Twenty-fifth-street, and refusing to deliver it to the owner, PETER M. STAGG. He was committed for trial.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A meeting of the Kings County Supervisors was held at the Court-house yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. G. HERMAN in the chair. After the usual preliminary business the Penitentiary Committee submitted their report, showing that there were at present confined in the place 88 males and 56 females, making a total of 144. The report was placed on file. A large number of bills for salaries, Coroners' fees, printing, &c., amounting to a large sum, were presented and referred. Mr. SCHOLES offered a resolution to the effect that since many complaints had been made by members of the militia of the condition of their armories, the Committee on Accounts be directed to withhold the payment of all bills presented for the rent of armories, until it is shown that the said armories are in proper condition. The subject was referred to the Military Committee. A resolution was also presented to the effect that the Clerk of the Board, in apportioning the amount to be raised by tax on the several wards of the city for general expenses, be directed to deduct the sum of $18,927 24, as provided in title 10, section 3, of the City Charter. This title provides that the revenue fund standing on the 1st day of June, in each year, shall be deducted from the amount of the estimated tax. The above sum still remaining on hand in the revenue department, will be, therefore deducted from the estimated amount of tax for 1866. The resolution was adopted. The Committee on Equalization of Taxes presented their annual report, showing that the amount of taxes for Kings County is laid at $4,692,569 13. The Board then adjourned to the 20th ins., when they will confirm the tax-rolls.

THE FURMAN-STREET HOMICIDE—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—The inquest in the case of PATRICK GLEASON, who was killed in front of No. 10 Furman-street, on Sunday morning last, was concluded before Coroner LYNCH yesterday afternoon. Roundsman JOHN BARR, of the Forty-first Precinct Police, who arrested the accused parties, JOHN GREAVES, Mrs. JOHANNA GLEASON, (wife of deceased,) and Dr. LOUIS BAUER, who made the *post-mortem* examination, were examined, after which the Jury returned the following verdict: "We find that PATRICK GLEASON came to his death by hemorrhage of the brain, caused by a blow from the hands of OWEN MCSHANE, on the morning of the 28th of October, 1866, and that THOMAS HORTON was an accessory to the fact." In reply to the usual questions, MCSHANE stated that he was 21 years of age, and HORTON that he was 18 years old. They denied the charge of causing GLEASON's death. Both were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE HANSON-PLACE METHODIST CHURCH.—The Methodist Church in Hanson-place, near Raymond-street, was organized some eight years since, with 67 members and 76 Sunday-school pupils. The congregation now numbers 700 members and 800 scholars in the Sunday-school. In January last the entire debt of the Church, amounting to $17,500, was raised and paid. On Sunday, the 21st ult., the centenary collection amounted to $13,000. In order to meet the demands of the future, an assistant pastor has been appointed, and $10,000 appropriated for the erection of a new building and the organization of another church. The new edifice is to be erected on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Butler-street, where seven lots have been purchased for the purpose. A temporary tabernacle will be erected this Fall in order to meet the wants of the congregation until the new edifice is completed.

HABEAS CORPUS—THE JURISDICTION OF THE STATE COURTS.—In the Kings County Supreme Court, yesterday, Judge GILBERT presiding, a sailor in the United States Navy named CHRISTOPHER C. RYDER was brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued on the application of his parents, who, through counsel, asked for his discharge on the ground that he was under age at the time of his enlistment. After argument by counsel on both sides, the Judge decided that RYDER, being held under authority of the United States, the State Courts had no jurisdiction. RYDER was consequently sent back to the Navy-yard.

TRAGIC AFFAIR UP TOWN.

A Mining Company's Treasurer Attempts to Murder his Wife and then Commits Suicide—Insanity Supposed to be the Cause—Inquest before Coroner Wildey.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday at No. 250 West Nineteenth-street, over the body of WILLIAM A. FRANCIS, who had committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. It appears from the evidence adduced and the statements made by the family, that Mr. FRANCIS was the Treasurer of the New-York Montana Mining and Discovery Company, and had been for some time in very bad health, so much so that his mental faculties were materially affected, and his friends saw fit to remove him to an asylum about five years ago. He remained there but a short time, and since then has suffered several attacks of temporary insanity, of a very mild type, however, and his wife and son did not fear any attempt at suicide on his part.

During Thursday and up to midnight Mr. FRANCIS appeared to be in good health and in perfect possession of his reason. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning he rose and accompanied his wife to the basement kitchen to assist her in making a fire, preparatory to getting breakfast. At this time Mrs. FRANCIS was doubtless not aware that her husband had placed his case of razors in his pocket before leaving his chamber, as subsequently proved to be the case. When he reached the kitchen Mr. FRANCIS must have deliberately removed his coat, shirt-collar and cravat, for those articles were found on the table. It is supposed, for no one except Mrs. FRANCIS (now unhappily unconscious) saw the dreadful deed accomplished, that as the deceased was about to draw the razor across his throat his intention was discovered by the wife, who no doubt endeavored to take the weapon from him. A struggle must have ensued at this juncture, for Mrs. FRANCIS received several wounds on the face from the razor, and was at length knocked down by a blow on the head with a heavy hatchet. The desperate man must have then completed his purpose, for he was found with his head nearly severed from his body.

At this time there was no one else stirring in the house, the family consisting of the deceased, his wife and a son, Mr. EDWARD W. FRANCIS, about 23 years of age, who was asleep in his room. At 8 o'clock young FRANCIS rose, dressed himself and went down stairs, expecting to find breakfast all ready for him. What was his horror on opening the door leading to the kitchen, to discover his father lying dead on the floor, and the bleeding and insensible form of his mother lying across the body of her husband! Scarcely stopping to make an investigation, Mr. FRANCIS ran out of the house, alarmed the neighbors, and then called Dr. A. BUCHANAN to attend the case. On the arrival of the physician Mrs. FRANCIS was removed to the dining-room, and every effort was made to restore her to consciousness, but up to a late hour last evening she was still insensible and in a very critical condition. The physician found a ragged wound behind the right ear, about two inches in length and penetrating to the skull; he found another clear cut wound two inches in length in the right cheek, the latter being evidently inflicted with the razor.

On examination the body of the husband was found to be quite cold, and the physicians pronounced life to have been extinct over an hour. The trochea and right carotid artery had been severed, causing death in a few moments from hemorrhage. On the kitchen floor were the razor and hatchet.

On these facts being stated by the witnesses who appeared before the Coroner, the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance, when the case was closed.

Mr. FRANCIS was a native of Utica, N. Y., 55 years of age. He was in comfortable circumstances, and had been for twenty-five years a member of the Twenty-third-street Baptist Church. He was a man of education, and had passed many years abroad in travel.

The Use of Anæsthetics in Slaughter-Houses.

In answer to a letter from Mr. BERGH, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, asking the opinion of Professor DRAPER concerning the use of anæsthetics in slaughter-houses, the Professor replies as follows:

UNIVERSITY, NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1866.

HENRY BERGH, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I should not undertake to say that the use of anæsthetics would deteriorate the flesh of a killed animal, but it seems to me that the object you seek would be much more nearly attained by devising swifter modes of death. In truth, I think that the sufferings of these creatures are much less in the article of death than commonly supposed. Often they probably endure much more pain in the act of being transported to market.

I sometimes look at them in the cars of the Hudson River Railroad, in which I often pass, where there are sheep, oxen, pigs, tier upon tier, packed as thickly as they can be stuffed in, and some of them generally dead.

I suppose the dead ones indicate the pain they have all endured. Yours truly,

JNO. W. DRAPER.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.—This College, which was chartered by the Legislature in 1865, will be opened on Monday evening next, when an address will be delivered by Prof. DWINELLE. The College is located at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. The course of instruction will embrace operative dentistry, dental art and mechanism, pathology and therapeutics, anatomy, physiology and microscopy, chemistry and metallurgy and clinical lectures. It has been decided by the Board of Trustees to open an Infirmary in connection with the College, where the poor will be treated gratuitously. The hour for this gratuitous treatment is 9 A. M. The Faculty comprises the following gentlemen: ELEAZAR PARMLY, M. D., D. D. S., Emeritus Professor of the Institutes of Dentistry; WILLIAM H. DWINELLE, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Dental Science and Operative Dentistry; NORMAN W. KINGSLEY, Professor of Dental Art and Mechanism; J. SMITH DODGE, JR., M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics; FANEUIL D. WEISSE, M. D., Professor of Descriptive and Comparative Anatomy; RUFUS KING BROWNE, M. D., Professor of Experimental Physiology and Microscopy; CHARLES A. SEELY, A. M., Professor of Chemistry and Metallurgy.

DR. CARNOCHAN'S LECTURES ON SURGERY.—Prof. J. M. CARNOCHAN commences a course of surgical clinical lectures at the State Hospital, of which he is Surgeon-in-Chief, to-day, at 2:30 P. M. This institution, to which extensive additions have been recently made by the State, at a cost of over half a million of dollars, offers a greater variety of surgical cases than any other in America. The materials for scientific investigation thus afforded, in the hands of such a master of the art and science of surgery as Dr. CARNOCHAN, must prove of immense value; and, indeed, the large numbers of the profession and pupils of the various colleges who attended Prof. CARNOCHAN's course last season show that his expositions were highly appreciated.

HEAVY ROBBERY BY A SNEAK THIEF.—Yesterday afternoon information was received at Police Headquarters that a package of five one thousand dollar Five-twenty bonds had been stolen from the office of the agent for the Bank of British North America, in Pine-street. The statement was made at a late hour, and neither name nor number were given. It is supposed by the Police that the robbery was effected by a sneak thief, and they purpose making an effort to discover the perpetrator.

CITY CAR COLLISION.—At a late hour on Thursday evening dummy-engines Nos. 3 and 7 collided on the Seventy-ninth-street switch on the Second-avenue Railroad line, causing considerable damage to the vehicles, and breaking the right arm of JOHN BURMAN, engineer of No. 7, besides slightly injuring Mrs. WM. SMITH, of No. 93 Attorney-street. Both the injured persons were taken home by friends. No explanation in relation to the cause of the accident could be ascertained.

"MUSICAL GYMNASTICS."—Yesterday evening Dr. D. U. MARTIN gave an exhibition of musical gymnastics, in the hall of the Harvard Rooms, corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street. The hall was well filled with an audience who manifested their pleasure and gratification with the entertainment. Light gymnastics are deservedly becoming highly popular, and the charm of the exercise is not lessened by the accompaniment of good music.

AN INSANE MAN FOUND IN THE BOWERY.—Last night about 10 o'clock, a man who gave his name as MICHAEL WALCH, was found wandering through the Bowery in a perfectly nude condition. When arrested and taken to the Tenth Precinct Station-house, it was discovered that the poor man was insane. He will probably be conveyed to the Lunatic Asylum to-morrow.

FIRE IN LUDLOW-STREET.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the lager-beer saloon of HERMAN KAOHLER, at No. 34 Ludlow-street. The flames were soon extinguished. Damage $50. Insured for $600 in the Bowery Insurance Company. Origin of fire unknown.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—CHARLES WORMS and SAMUEL STRAUSS, who were indicted for setting fire to the gentlemen's furnishing-store, No. 5 College-place, have been discharged by Judge RUSSEL, there being no evidence against them.

THE DUTY OF VOTERS.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE will deliver a discourse on the duty of our citizens in reference to the approaching election, in Thirty-seventh-street M. E. Church, between Second and Third avenues, on Sunday, at 7:30 P. M.

NO MORE MUSIC AT THE PARK.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that the music season has closed, and there will be no music at the Park to-day.

[Communicated.]

The Crosby Opera House Art Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Management of the Crosby Opera House Art Association is induced by the numerous inquiries which are daily made respecting the period at which the distribution of premiums will take place, to request you to allow it this method of generally replying to them.

No enterprise of its class of equal magnitude has ever been submitted to the public. Something more than a million of dollars to be raised in such small shares, and the delivery to each subscriber of a fine steel engraving, require an immense expenditure of time and labor. In all, these engravings necessarily amount to over one hundred and fifty thousand, the demand being much larger for those which accompany the single shares; and although these plates have recently been worked day and night, a sufficient number of impressions has not been produced to keep pace with the quantity actually required. In consequence of this, the Management has found itself compelled to add a third engraving to those which are given with the five-dollar certificates, as it has been found in several even of the principal agencies, that many had been led to defer subscribing until they could obtain one of these.

Up to the present time, taking into consideration the fact of the numerous bogus affairs which have been palmed upon the public under the name of "gift enterprises"—naturally affecting in a slight degree the general faith—our success has been most decided; so much so as to render the speedy consummation of the undertaking a matter of certainty. But in order to realize the objects of the Association, it is desired that the whole number of certificates should be sold. This requires a continuance of the liberal patronage which has been awarded the Association during its brief existence—scarcely four months—a far shorter period than has been willingly and ungrudgingly allowed to Art Unions whose schemes were not one tithe so comprehensive, and whose carrying out did not involve one-hundredth part of the labor entailed by this.

At the same time I have great satisfaction in stating that the management of the Crosby Opera House Art Association has determined upon fixing the period of the drawing as soon as the returns for October have been received from the various agents in different parts of the country, and would request the subscribers to believe that the management has fully as much care for their interest as it has for mine.

U. H. CROSBY, A. A. A.

Stephen Massett, alias Jeemes Pipes.

Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT, more familiarly known as "Jeemes Pipes," says: "Levett's Swietenia is the finest thing for the teeth and gums I have used." For sale everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

A Letter from North Carolina—What the People Must Have.

The Rev. Charles Phillips, writing from Chapel Hill, N. C., under date of Sept. 28, 1866, says: "In a small village like this, such an arrival is soon known abroad, and much visiting results. I have delayed writing this letter, that I might report the criticisms; but I find none different from what you publish daily. There is so little machinery—so few parts that they are easily understood. It requires less force to run it than other machines. There is no trouble of winding and adjusting bobbins. The noiselessness of the machine attracts much praise. Everybody is delighted with its performance. Some of my neighbors declare that they MUST HAVE *one of these Machines!*—Were an office opened for *exchange* of machines, several of other sorts would be immediately offered for the Willcox & Gibbs!"—And so it is everywhere. The introduction of one of these machines in a neighborhood invariably creates a demand for more of them. It does not take long for people to learn—by actual trial of both—that it is easier to manage a *simple* machine than a *complicated* one; and less trouble to use *one* thread than *two!*—*Advertisement.*

For Upward of Thirty Years

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing safety and success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

For Coughs, Colds and Throat Disorders

use "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. The Troches are highly recommended and prescribed by physicians and surgeons in the army. Those exposed to sudden changes should always be supplied with the Troches, as they give prompt relief.

China and Glass Ware.

HAVING ENLARGED OUR STORE BY EXTENDING IT THROUGH TO MERCER-ST.,
we now invite attention to the best stock of
CHINA, GLASS AND PLATED GOODS
IN THE CITY,
at the lowest possible price.
DINING SET, VASES, &c.,
FROM AUCTION.
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
No. 479 Broadway,
Four doors below Broome-st.

Ah! There is Nothing Like it.—Never has been anything so perfect. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair to its youthful beauty, imparting health and strength to the weakest hair, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean. Sold by all druggists and intelligent hairdressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Query.

Why is it that CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is the best IN THE WORLD?

BECAUSE eminent chemists say so;
BECAUSE it contains no caustic compounds!
BECAUSE it wears longer than any other!
BECAUSE it operates *instantaneously!*
BECAUSE it does not stain the skin!
BECAUSE it nourishes and strengthens the Hair!
BECAUSE it corrects the bad effects of other dyes!
BECAUSE its presence cannot be detected!
BECAUSE IT NEVER FAILS!

Sold everywhere, and applied at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

Home Again.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, can now be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, for all cutaneous diseases of the head. Loss of hair and premature grayness; moles, wens and warts, permanently cured; moth, freckles, pimples, comedones, (called black worms,) and all discolorations removed from the face.

No charge for consultation.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Squire & Lander, No. 97 Fulton-st. offer for sale diamonds, 18 carat gold watches, chains, all kinds of jewelry, English sterling silver ware at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

Perry's Family Ointment is an honest and reliable cure for wounds, burns, scalds, old sores, gathered breasts, rheumatism, piles, chilblains, corns, &c. Price 25 cents. Depot, No. 157 Chatham-st. Sold by all Druggists.

New Seven-Octave Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for same at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develope the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

Those who have been subject to Nervous Headaches for years are restored to perfect health by one dose ("forty drops") of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It never fails.

Not a description of Fashionable Fur, not a new style of Fur Cape, Collar, Cloak, Mantilla, Muff, Hood, Cuffs or Gloves, that will not be found at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Miller & Co., No. 387 Canal-st.—Ladies', misses' and children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

At Gimbrede's, No. 588 Broadway—A splendid lot of English papier-mache writing desks, &c. Will be on exhibition this week. Prices very low.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Sewing Machines,
For Sale and To Rent,
V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch."
[*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

Elliptic S. M. Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest premium (gold medal) of Maryland Institute Oct. 31, 1866; also at New-York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1866.

Weed's Improved Sewing-Machines, 506 Broadway. The best family Machine, using a straight needle and shuttle; also large manufacturing Machines.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lockstitch—for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine. 625 Broadway.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff, in the hands of the intelligent, is scattered as farmers do wheat—broadcast over the land.

MARRIED.

MORSE—CARPENTER.—On Thursday, Nov. 1, by Rev. John Dowling, D. D., DAVID R. MORSE to Mrs. M. AMELIA CARPENTER, daughter of R. J. Randolph, Esq.

MOLLER—FURMAN.—At Maspeth, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 1, by Rev. S. H. Meeker, CHARLES G. MOLLER, of New-York, to LIZZIE E., daughter of Wm. H. Furman, Esq.

PAYNE—POWELL.—At Flushing, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, GEORGE W. PAYNE to MARY E., daughter of Thomas Powell, all of the above place.

LAPSLEY—WILLARD.—On Wednesday, Oct. 31, at St. Paul's Church, Troy, by Rev. Dr. T. W. Coit, HOWARD LAPSLEY, of New-York, to KATHARINE ALDIS, daughter of John H. Willard, of the former place.

MILLS—SWANN.—At St. John's Church, Providence, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, by Rev. Dr. Crane, Rev. LAURENCE H. MILLS, of Brooklyn, to MARIA BOWEN, eldest daughter of the late Robert Paige Swann, of Virginia.

ROECK—THERIOTT.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 31, by Rev. Dr. Preston, JULES E. ROECK, of Stockholm, Sweden, to CELINE MARY, only daughter of the late Augustus B. Theriott, of this City.

SHAW—QUICK.—At St. Thomas' Church, Bethel, Conn., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 31, by Rev. D. H. Noble, of Brookfield, J. WILLIAM SHAW, of Bethel, to ELIZABETH W., eldest daughter of Mr. Horace Quick, of the former place.

WADSWORTH—HIGGINS.—On Thursday, Nov. 1, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Dr. S. D. WADSWORTH to MARY E., eldest daughter of George Higgins, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BANTA.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 1, of pneumonia, HARRIET LOUISA, wife of C. Vreeland Banta, and daughter of the late Peter J. Bogert, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her mother, at No. 134 West 4th-st., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FINCH.—In Banksville, on Friday, Nov. 2, Miss LORINA FINCH, aged 53 years.

Funeral on Sunday at 2 o'clock, from the Methodist Church, Middle Patent.

FRANCIS.—Suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 2, WILLIAM A. FRANCIS, in the 56th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Utica, N. Y., papers please copy.

HAIGHT.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 2, LIZZIE M., only daughter of Wm. D. and Elizabeth Haight.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 194 Christie-st., on Monday morning at 10½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

HULL.—At St. Paul, Minn., on Sunday, Oct. 28, of consumption, SOLOMON L. HULL, Counselor-at-law, of this City, aged 39 years.

Funeral services will be held at the Anthon Memorial Church, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Sunday, Nov. 4, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HECKSCHER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 30, CHARLES A. HECKSCHER, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, on Broadway, near 10th-st., on Saturday morning, Nov. 3, at 10½ o'clock.

LOWRY.—In New-London, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, after a long and painful illness, HENRIETTA OLIVIA LOWRY, only daughter of Commander R. B. Lowry, U. S. N.

LOCKWOOD.—On Friday evening, Nov. 2, CATHARINE, infant daughter of Harvey M. and Catharine Lockwood.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, in Green-av., near Reid-av., Brooklyn. Take De Kalb-av. car from Fulton Ferry.

OWEN.—On Thursday, Nov. 1, at Harlem, after a short illness, WILLIAM OWEN, youngest son of George and Louisa Owen, aged 8 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, in 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Saturday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Chicago and Paterson papers please copy.

PARKIN.—On Friday morning, Nov. 2, Dr. JOHN S. W. PARKIN, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Monday morning, Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

SIDMAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 1, AMELIA SIDMAN, widow of the late John Sidman, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 4, at 2 o'clock, at her late residence, near Newark, N. J.

STRONG.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, CAROLINE NEVILLE, wife of Robert W. Strong.

SLAYBACK.—Suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 2, JOHN D., infant son of John D. and Jennie E. Slayback, aged 3 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, No. 42 Chariton-st.

TALCOTT.—On Friday evening, Nov. 2, ELIZABETH, widow of Noah Talcott, in her 80th year.

Her friends and relatives and those of her sons, Wm. W., Fredk. L. and David W. Talcott, are invited to attend her funeral without further notice, from St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., on Monday, the 5th inst., at 3½ P. M.

WRIGHT.—At his residence in Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 1, Hon. WILLIAM WRIGHT, United States Senator.

His funeral will be attended from the House of Prayer, Newark, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ZANTZINGER.—On Friday, Oct. 26, at Mobile, Ala., Mrs. LOUISA F. ZANTZINGER, aged 73 years, for many years a resident of Washington, capital United States of America.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 BROADWAY,
offer a choice assortment of FRENCH CHINA
DINNER AND TEA SETS,
Rich cut and engraved
TABLE GLASS,
CUTLERY, and other House-Furnishing Goods. They are the sole agents in New-York for the sale of H. N. Hooper & Co.'s
GAS FIXTURES.

JOHN A. REED
(Successor to E. W. Burr,)
DIAMOND JEWELER.
No. 791 Broadway,
Opposite Grace Church.

The Agents of this establishment have searched the principal cities of Europe, and employed the leading artisans abroad to obtain the
RAREST GEMS AND RICHEST JEWELS
of the old world.

As the result of these endeavors, a collection has been secured of the most unique and recherche articles ever exhibited to the American public.

Connoisseurs of precious stones and admirers of artistic workmanship in jewelry are invited.

FURNITURE
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES,
in Rosewood, Walnut, and Maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices,
AT F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
between Bowery and 2d-av.
All Goods warranted.

CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
ABBATT & MOORE,
No. 507 Broadway,

have now on exhibition a very full and choice assortment of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for MEN, BOYS and YOUTH, made from superior materials, and trimmed, as usual, in the very best manner and style. Their CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is filled with NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, which they are prepared to make to order "a la mode," and on very reasonable terms.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
NEW AND ELEGANT OVERCOATS IN
ESKIMO,
MOSKOWA,
CASTOR and
CHINCHILLA
BEAVERS.

BUSINESS and DRESS SUITS of the latest styles, from the finest FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS.

The CUSTOM ROOMS not surpassed in variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

One of the most complete assortments of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING ever offered.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT has also one of the largest and best assorted stocks in the City.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

WINTER HOME COMFORTS.

A mild, even temperature pervading one's dwelling; doors wind and dust proof; windows that cannot rattle, and through the crevices of which no storm can penetrate; an entire absence of dust, and piercing drafts of wind. These luxuries can all be enjoyed, and a saving of fully one-third in fuel be effected by the use of TORREY'S IMPROVED WEATHER STRIPS. Send for illustrated Circular. We keep a number of selected workmen to apply these strips in the City and vicinity.
E. S. & J. TORREY, Manufacturers,
No. 72 Maiden-lane.

BOKER'S BITTERS.
For sale at all prominent Grocers', Wine Merchants' and Druggists, and wholesale only by
L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York.

SNOW POWDER AND SILVERINE.
For sale by ELIAS HALE,
No. 279 Greenwich-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer *City of London*, for France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer *St. Laurent*, and for the German States, via Bremen, per steamer *Herman*, on Saturday, Nov. 3, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

PAIN AND WEAKNESS IN THE BACK, Gravel, Dropsy, Gout, and all complaints resulting from derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs, may be cured or relieved by the use of RISLEY'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU. Sold by the druggists.

CONSUMPTION AND BRONCHITIS.—Nearly every case, even in last stage, can be cured perfectly. I have healed hundreds in from two to three weeks. Call on or address Dr. T. DE CLERMONT, (from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.,) No. 351½ Bowery, New-York.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence in Broadway, which prevented him attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his
ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
The celebrated apparatus invented by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
For the cure of all diseases of the
EYE, EAR, CATARRH,
DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA,
Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

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Containing an explanation of the principles of the science and a Glossary of the technical terms employed. With an essay upon the use of Coat-armor in the United States. By WM. H. WHITMORE. An elegantly printed and illustrated volume. 8vo., cloth, uncut, $6. Limited edition. (Not stereotyped.)
WIDDLETON, Publisher,
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A NEW INVOICE OF
LONDON BOOKS
JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPENING.
JAYNE & DENHAM,
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Priced catalogue No. 2 now ready, and sent free of charge to any address.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.—Immense prices paid for old books. 10,000 magnificent English books, catalogues free. 100,000 books on hand, catalogues free. 500,000 stereoscopic and scrap prints almost given away.
LEGGATT BROTHERS,
No. 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
(Comprising the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIIth, XIth XIIIth, XVth, XIXth, and XXth Wards,)
SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR SUPERVISOR,
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR.

UNION CANDIDATE
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
JOHN J. SHAW.

GEN. B. F. BUTLER,
HON. HORACE GREELEY,
HON. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,
COL. TEMPLE CLARK, of Tennessee,
and others will speak in ABINGDON-SQUARE, THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, NOV. 3,
AT 6 O'CLOCK.
COME ONE, COME ALL, COME EARLY.

DEMOCRATIC AND NATIONAL UNION nomination for Congress, 5th District, (7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards,) NELSON TAYLOR.

POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATS, BE NOT DECEIVED.

To the Democratic and [illegible] electors of the 6th Congressional District, 9th, 15th and 16th Wards:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A portion of those who assume to represent the Democratic and Conservative element in this Congressional District have in the most arbitrary manner presented and attempted to impose upon you as a candidate for your representative in Congress Mr. Thomas E. Stewart. Mr. Stewart's political record is so utterly repulsive to Democrats, his support of the most obnoxious and arbitrary acts of special and partisan legislation, as well as his open and bitter opposition to great Democratic principles, are so well known that no honest, truthful well-wisher to those principles can under any possible circumstance tolerate or vote for him.

This nomination, so offensive in itself, culminates and assumes the proportion of a gross outrage, when we remember it was consummated in the face of an earnest, well-defined and firmly-expressed protest from almost the entire Democracy of the district; that, notwithstanding the hot indignation of an intelligent community thoroughly aroused and outspoken, these pretended leaders refused to listen to your protest, and added to the outrage the insult of an open defiance of your wishes, and boldly tell you that you shall not have a Democrat to represent you in the council of the nation in this hour of its greatest need.

For the above reasons, and firmly believing the emergency requires the election of a representative perfectly reliable, and fully expressing in his record and by his personal integrity the time-honored principles that form the base of an opposition to a proscriptive and dominant party, and believing it to be our imperative duty to administer a severe rebuke to those who have been bitterly false to the trust reposed in them, we feel constrained to most earnestly call upon every Democrat to resist and repudiate the corrupt and dangerous bargain involved in this offensive, disgraceful and insulting nomination.

Fellow-citizens: In conformity with deep-seated and earnest convictions of duty, we feel impelled to ask your support in behalf of an honored and respected gentleman, the only Democrat in nomination, in whom we all may have confidence and faith,

HON. GEO. STEVENSON.

We believe his legislative experience, social position, his consistent record and life-long devotion to Democratic conservative principles, entitle him to the faithful support of every Democratic citizen in the District. Your undivided support, which assures his election, will be the just means of rebuking a great outrage, not to say fraud, and will save us from the disgrace of electing a Radical who declares himself to be "blacker than the blackest nigger."

M. B. Spaulding,	A. Barmore,
H. P. Liscomb,	William Hawkes,
William Fette,	W. H. Montanye,
H. Duchardt,	Lewis B. Myers,
Samuel T. Munson,	Philip H. Wilkins,
Conklin L. Martin,	Richard Fitzpatrick,
Wortendike E. Hopper,	Peter Welch,
George Devling,	Adam Ott,
George Schaeffer,	Adam Cassidy,
James McCabe,	Jacob Gerhardt,
Michael Doris,	J. B. Cohen,
C. B. Greenough,	John Weierig,
Emil Unger,	Peter Sutor,
John Mole,	Adam Schumacher,
Jac. Arnold,	Gust. Nehrig,
John Boek,	Jacob Schwarz,
Christ. Hock,	George Zip,
Wilh. Geist,	Adam Knoblock,
Consul Louis Burgher,	Heash Ott,
Franz Unger,	

and others.

DEMOCRATS OF THE SIXTH DISTRICT, THERE ARE TWO REPUBLICANS NOMINATED AGAINST ONE DEMOCRAT. VICTORY WILL BE EASY AND SURE IF YOU VOTE FOR THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE,
Hon. GEORGE STEVENSON.

Citizens of the IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards favoring the above will please send their names and addresses at the Headquarters, No. 183 West 14th-st., adjoining 8th-av.

CITY POLITICS.

The following is a well-deserved compliment from some of the most eminent lawyers of the City, and what is to be observed, many of them are Republican lawyers, like the Ex-Surrogate Bradford and Ex-United States Senator Truman Smith:

JOHN McCOOL'S RECORD.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.

The undersigned, Counselors-at-Law and Conveyancers of the City of New-York, most cheerfully certify to the prompt and correct manner in which the business of the Register's Office has been transacted during the term of JOHN McCOOL, Esq., and believe that the best interests of the public will be promoted by continuing him in office for another term:

ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	R. L. LARREMORE,
RICH. EMMET,	HULL & ARNOLD,
WM. C. WETMORE,	STILLWELL & SWAN,
G. R. I. BOWDON,	THOS. J. J. CAHILL,
TRUMAN SMITH,	WM. S. RASCALL,
ALBERT MATHEWS,	A. R. MORGAN,
GEO. SHEA,	F. BYRNE,
WILLIAM A. BOYD,	HENRY GOLDSMITH,
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,	FREDK. SMYTH.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A Mass Meeting will be held in the City Hall Park at 3 P. M., TO-DAY, to ratify the nomination of Hon. HORACE GREELEY, the people's choice, for member of the Fortieth Congress.

Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Col. WILLIAM WILSON,
DANIEL McFARLAND, Esq.,
Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,
Hon. MAHLON CHANCE,
Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
and others will address the assemblage.

Dodworth's Band will be in attendance at 2½ P. M.
The meeting will be called to order at 3 P. M.
J. G. ABBE,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.
FOR SUPERVISOR.
GERSON N. HERRMAN.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
XIth DISTRICT,
JOHN V. GRIDLEY.

UNION REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.
Eighth District (18th, 20th and 21st Wards,)
FOR CONGRESS,
COL. LE GRAND B. CANNON.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
BENJAMIN C. WANDELL.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A meeting of the citizens of the above District will be held on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at Metropolitan Hall, Manhattanville, to ratify the nominations of WILLIAM A. DARLING for Congress and CHARLES H. KITCHEL for Assembly.

Hon. WILLIAM A. DARLING,
CHARLES H. KITCHEL, Esq.,
Hon. HENRY B. STANTON,
CHARLES F. SHAW, Esq.,
Gen. H. EDWIN TREMAINE,
Dr. FREDERICK SCHULTZ,
Col. JOEL B. ERHARDT,
J. SEAVER PAGE, Esq.,
will address the meeting.

DEMOCRATIC UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For Register—CHARLES G. HALPINE.
For Recorder—JOHN SEDGWICK.
For Surrogate—JAMES M. SMITH.
For Supervisor—PATRICK J. McALEAR.
For Coroner—WM. SCHIRMER.

MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Chair'n County Conv'n.
JOHN SIGERSON,
P. H. McDONOUGH, | Secretaries.
EDW'D MONTAGUE,

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY
EDWARD MITCHELL.
FREDERICK A. CONKLING, President.
WHITFIELD VAN COTT, Secretary.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
SIXTH DISTRICT,
IXTH, XVTH and XVITH WARDS.
THOMAS E. STEWART.
Maj.-Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, Chairman.
CHARLES J. LIVINGSTON,
JOSEPH SOUDER,
Secretaries.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Bounded by 26th-st., Madison-av., 40th-st. and East River.
REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Member of Assembly,
COL. GEORGE F. NOYES.
C. PULLMAN, President.
ERASTUS F. MEAD, | Vice Presidents.
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
JAMES LANE, | Secretaries.
WOODRUFF SUTTON,

VOTE FOR THE BOY IN BLUE.
REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
FOR SUPERVISOR,
MAJOR-GEN. ALEXANDER SHALER,
Formerly Major of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, New-York City.
HAMILTON HARRIS,
Chairman Union State Committee.
JAMES TERWILLEGER,
Secretary Union State Committee.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM H. DeCAMP.

PEOPLE'S UNION AND VETERANS' NOMINATION.
Seventh Congressional District, (11th and 17th Wards.)
For Member of Congress,
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
9th, 15th and 16th Wards.
FOR CONGRESS,
The only Democratic Candidate,
HON. GEORGE STEVENSON.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
NINTH DISTRICT,
CHARLES T. POLHAMUS.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
NINTH DISTRICT—12th, 19th and 22d Wards,
WILLIAM A. DARLING.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
OWEN MURPHY.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
IXTH, XVTH and XVITH WARDS.
CHARLES S. SPENCER.
ROBERT IRWIN, Chairman.
W. IRVING ADAMS, | Secretaries.
Gen. C. W. DARLING,

A MEETING OF THE REGULAR UNION ASSOCIATION of the Eleventh Assembly District, comprising parts of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, will be held at their Headquarters, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1866, to ratify nominations for Assembly.
D. M. SMYTHE, President.
KNOX McAFEE, Secretary.
THOS. E. SMITH, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of this Committee will be held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.
THOMAS S. ASTEN, Chairman.
CHARLES H. HALL, | Secretaries.
HENRY H. HUELAT,

THE FIRST NATIONAL UNION AND Regular Republican Meeting of the Sixth District, Thirteenth Ward. Mr. ROBERT D. PECK was unanimously nominated as [illegible] for Assembly.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,

DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 38 NASSAU-ST.,
UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
UNITED STATES 6'S OF 1881.
UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

EWELL & CLARKE,

NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,

COMMISSION BROKERS

IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BONDS, RAILWAY AND MINING STOCKS.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

FOR SALE.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM—PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, AND GUARANTEED BY THE

Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railroad Company.

Apply to
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY,
No. 84 Broadway.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Owing to alterations in progress at their late office,
HAVE REMOVED
to the Rooms lately occupied by the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

EXPRESS STOCKS WANTED.

ADAMS,
AMERICAN,
MERCHANTS' UNION,
At the office of O. W. JOSLYN,
Banker and Broker,
No. 35 Broad-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.

THIS BANK HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED by the Governor of the State of Georgia to exchange 7 per cent. GEORGIA STATE BONDS, secured by mortgage on Western and Atlantic Railroad, for past due coupons, payable in New-York, of the following issues, viz.:

Act of Jan. 12, 1852, to Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, No. 1 to 1,080, $15 each.

Act of Feb. 27, 1856, to Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, No. 1 to 1,260, $15 each.

Act of 1839, Sterling 5 per cent. Bonds, Coupons £12 10 shillings each.

Coupons payable in Georgia, and past due Bonds will be funded in like manner by JOHN JONES, Treasurer, at Milledgeville.

R. H. LOWRY, President.

THE FIBRE DISINTEGRATING COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held on the 12th day of November, 1866, at the office of the Company, Room No. 4, No. 29 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock M., to consider the affairs of the Company, and to advise upon its future action. By order of the Board of Directors. JOHN H. PRENTICE, President.
WM. P. PRENTICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY for the ensuing year will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 25, 1866.

COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York.
W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be closed from the 10th to the 14th. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

THE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 30, 1866.

THE INTEREST PAYABLE UPON THE 1st and 6th of November, 1866, on the Albany City Bonds issued to this Company, will be paid on and after those dates at the banking-house of Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York. W. L. M. PHELPHS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. T. HAWES, Secretary.

CAPITALISTS DESIRING TO BECOME interested in valuable silver mines can obtain an interest in ten of the richest silver lodes in Colorado. Ore from these lodes, and assays by A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, can be seen, and full particulars obtained by addressing JOHN A. WINN, Post-office Box No. 5,413, New-York.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the NEW-LEBANON PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the office of Ruggles & Baldwin, No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, on Nov. 3, at 2 P. M. Business of importance.
R. B. BACON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1866.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1866, ON Bonds of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Tennessee, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 38 Broad-st.
C. POWELL, GREEN & CO., Bankers.

BROOKLYN AND CANARSIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons due Nov. 1 on mortgage bonds of this road, will be paid on and after that day at the St. Nicholas National Bank.
F. WOOD, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates, by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., Nos. 86 South-st., and 29 Broadway.

PERSONS HOLDING MARIPOSA OLD Bonds are herewith notified that the new Mortgage Bonds are ready for exchange.
MARK BRUMAGIM, President, No. 34 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	114¼	114¾	June, 7-30	105⅞	106⅛
Coupon, 1881	114½	114¾	July, 7-30	105⅞	106⅛
5-20 Regist'd '62	106⅜	107¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅞	117⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	110¼	110⅜	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅞	116⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	107⅜	107⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅞	116⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	107⅝	107⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅞	115⅛
New, '65	109⅝	110	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅞	114⅛
10-40 Registered	100	100⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112⅛	112⅜
10-40 Coupon	100⅛	100⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅞	111
Gold	147⅛	147⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110⅜
August, 7-30	107⅜	107⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅞	110

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

INTEREST AT SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY, FIRST JANUARY AND JULY, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1892.

The road runs through one of the best portions of the State, and has been completed to St. Cloud, eighty miles, at an expense of over $3,000,000.

THESE BONDS ARE ONLY $10,000 PER MILE.

Government Bonds at the highest market price will be received in payment.

For particulars apply to
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
Corner Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
ADAMS',
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN.

For sale at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

BONDS STOLEN—$10,000 REWARD!

At a meeting of the Directors of the MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held Nov. 1, 1866, it was unanimously resolved that this Company will pay a reward of Ten Thousand Dollars for the recovery of Sixty Thousand Dollars of Government Securities, stolen from their safe on the night of the 31st ult., and for the arrest of the thief or thieves, and will pay in that proportion for the recovery of any portion of the said bonds. The following is a description of the bonds taken:

U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1865, payable to bearer:		U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, dated June 15, 1865:	
Nos. 33,834...for...	$1,000	Nos. 54,139...for...	$1,000
33,835...for...	1,000	54,135...for...	1,000
60,117...for...	1,000	54,136...for...	1,000
60,118...for...	1,000	54,137...for...	1,000
60,119...for...	1,000	54,162...for...	1,000
60,120...for...	1,000	54,163...for...	1,000
60,121...for...	1,000	166,825...for...	1,000
60,122...for...	1,000	166,826...for...	1,000
60,123...for...	1,000	166,827...for...	1,000
60,124...for...	1,000	166,828...for...	1,000
60,125...for...	1,000	171,635...for...	1,000
60,126...for...	1,000	171,636...for...	1,000
60,127...for...	1,000	7,073...for...	1,000
60,128...for...	1,000	7,074...for...	1,000
70,550...for...	1,000	420...for...	1,000
70,551...for...	1,000	421...for...	1,000
70,552...for...	1,000	422...for...	1,000
76,905...for...	1,000	423...for...	1,000
Total	$18,000	7,165...for...	500
U. S. 7 3-10, Aug. 15, 1864:		7,166...for...	500
Nos. 38,581...for...	$1,000	7,167...for...	500
38,583...for...	1,000	7,168...for...	500
40,849...for...	1,000	7,201...for...	500
40,850...for...	1,000	7,202...for...	500
43,086...for...	1,000	7,203...for...	500
43,087...for...	1,000	7,204...for...	500
43,089...for...	1,000	171,565...for...	500
43,090...for...	1,000	171,566...for...	500
46,366...for...	1,000	171,567...for...	500
47,962...for...	1,000	171,568...for...	500
47,963...for...	1,000	171,569...for...	500
47,964...for...	1,000	171,570...for...	500
47,965...for...	1,000	171,571...for...	500
47,966...for...	1,000	171,572...for...	500
		54,088...for...	1,000
		113,801...for...	1,000
Total	$14,000	Total	$28,000

Total 5-20, 1865	$18,000
Total August 7 3-10, 1864	14,000
Total June 7 3-10, 1865	28,000
Total	$60,000

The coupon due Nov. 1, 1866, is detached from the U. S. 5-20 Bonds.

The public are cautioned against negotiating for the above securities, payment for the same having been stopped. It is understood that all coupons are to be returned with the bonds in all cases.

MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.
WM. A. MEYER, President.
E. S. GRAHAM, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

REMOVAL.

ALEX. J. MAYER & CO. will remove from No. 46 Exchange-place, to No. 28 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place, after the first of November.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 1, 1866, THE following-named Coupons, due on that day, will be paid on presentation at this office, viz.: Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company's Funded Coupon Bonds, Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company's Second Mortgage Bonds. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO HOLDERS OF UNION TRUST COMPANY receipts, issued for Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Bonds.

This Company are now prepared to issue the Bonds to which said receipts are entitled, on presenting the same at this office. F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING 5-20 BONDS WERE stolen this morning: Nos. 101,790, 17,402, 17,41, 17,409, 98,142, 1865 issue, $1,000 each.

Bankers and others will please stop payment and notify.

JOHN S. YOUNG
No. 300 Mulberry-st.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1866. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, OCT. 25, 1866.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company will be held at the office No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 5th of November next. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, No. 38 BROAD-ST., ROOM NO. 22.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 20th of November, to stockholders of record on the 15th of November. The transfer-books will be closed on Nov. 15 and reopened Nov. 21. By order. OGDEN GAUL, Secretary.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1866.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of November next, free of Government tax.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.

MILLINERY.

BONNET FRAMES AND MATERIALS AT HALF PRICE.—Felt hats, untrimmed, $1 50 each; Jockey Hats, untrimmed, $1 50; Velvet Bonnets, all trimmed, $2; warranted best velvet ever used. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway. Cut this out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN AGENCY IN PARIS.

The undersigned is prepared to attend to the reception, exhibition or sale of any articles intended for the French Universal Exposition of 1867.

Fifteen years' experience in the Banking and Commission business at Paris, (embracing the period of the Exhibition of 1855,) with a thorough knowledge of the French language and customs, will enable him to facilitate the wishes and promote the interests of exhibitors.

He refers, by permission, in New-York, to—
W. H. Aspinwall, Esq., No. 33 University-place.
W. H. Webb, Esq., No. 200 Lewis-st.
J. C. Derby, Esq., No. 5 Spruce-st.
W. H. Macy, Esq., President Leather Manuf. Bank.
Messrs. Munn & Co., *Scientific American.*
Messrs. W. A. & A. M. White, No. 63 Broadway.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
No. 13 Faubourg Montmartre, Paris.

OLD AND NEW BOOKS

in the store and basement No. 11 Bible House. Catalogues sent gratis. Address H. B. DURAND, No. 11 Bible House.

PAMPHLET BINDING BY MACHINERY
ELECTION TICKETS CUT AND FOLDED, 25c. per 1,000. JOHN MILLS, No. 51 Ann-st.

GUERLAIN
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—One pack of which will last longer and wear better than six packs of the old-fashioned sharp corners, as they will not split. For sale by all stationers at retail, and wholesale by the manufacturer.
SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 43 John-st., New-York.

DOUBLE GUNS, $10, $15, $20, $30, $40, $50, $75, $100; also a variety of Fishing Tackle. Sent by Express to order by J. & J. BRUSH, No. 183 Bowery. A few second-hand Double Guns.

TO LOVERS OF OATMEAL.—FOR SALE in lots to suit private families, patent Irish and Scotch oatmeal. Apply to PENTZ BROTHERS, No. 157 South-st.

DENTISTRY.

ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS.—TEETH EXtracted without extra charge, under nitrous oxide, where others are inserted. Sets of rubber teeth with plumpers, to restore the rotundity of the face, light and durable. Plumpers made to old sets of teeth on short notice. Elegant sets from $10 to $15, at No. 216 6th-av., near 14th-st.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
(Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.)

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

CARROM BILLIARD-TABLE, MIRRORS, CARPETS THEALL & BROTHERS will sell by auction THIS DAY, (Nov. 3, 1866,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 62 Liberty-st., near Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites in satin, rosewood, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, amoire a glace card and fancy tables, octagon extension dining table, sofas, lounges, chairs and easy chairs, pier and mantel mirrors, secretary and library bookcases, ebony inlaid centre tables, oak and enameled bedroom suites, hair and grass mattrasses, reps and damask curtains, bronze and guilt chandeliers, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets.

Also, a very fine mahogany carrom billiard table, with balls, cues, counters, &c.

Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

ARMY BLANKETS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1866.

Will be offered for sale at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, commencing at 12 o'clock M.:

50,000 (FIFTY THOUSAND)
(more or less)
U. S. ARMY BLANKETS,

new and in good condition. Samples can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal and at this office.

ALSO,
5,193 pairs Buckskin Gloves.
2,649 pairs Woolen Mittens.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds. Purchasers must remove the property within five days after purchase.

The blankets will be delivered in bales of 50 each.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. United States Army.

FOR SALE—ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH DAY of November next, at 12 M., at Hoboken, at public auction,

near the ferry,
the Revenue Steam Propeller
"CUYAHOGA,"

full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement, built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1858. Frame live-oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Lunn, in Philadelphia, 1864. Is now in complete order.

Has one complete set of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c.; fine poop cabin, ward-room, berth-deck, and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has

Two oscillating engines, 36x32.
Two horizontal tubular boilers.
Composition screw 10 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stores 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.

The vessel can be examined on and after Monday, Sept. 3, at Hoboken, near the ferry, until the day of sale, and every information given by the officers in charge. HENRY A. SMYTHE,
Collector of Customs, New-York.

AUCTION SALE.

By order of Rear Admiral Chas. H. Bell, Commandant of this Station, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Nov. 5, 1866, at 12 M., the following as they are, viz:

27 boats of various sizes and patterns;
Also a lot of old iron galleys.

EDWD. HOOKER,
A. V. Lt. Comdt. U. S. N.,
Naval Storekeeper.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

A VERY VALUABLE FAMILY HORSE, SHIFTING TOP BUGGY WAGON, HARNESS, &c. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway,

A VERY STYLISH, DUN-COLORED MARE, long tail, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, a first-rate saddle horse, warranted perfectly sound and kind, and gentle in all harness; sold for want of use.

A SHIFTING TOP BUGGY WAGON, best City maker, in good order.

A SET OF SINGLE HARNESS, ditto, lap rope, blankets, saddle, &c.; without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

A HIGHLY DESIRABLE FAMILY HORSE FOR SADDLE OR WAGON USE.

Dark brown, 8 years old, 15¾ hands high, long tail and mane, a splendid saddle horse for a lady, perfectly gentle and kind in all harness, stylish and sound, formerly used by Gen. Scofield as a field horse; will be sold by veterinary surgeon's certificate.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st.; extra large sale of fine household furniture, removed from 5th-av., for convenience of sale; parlor, chamber, dining room, library and kitchen furniture, carpets, 2 pianos, 2 billiard tables, sorrel trotting horse, &c.

DRY GOODS.

CURTAINS

IN BROCATELLE, TERRY AND SATIN LACE CURTAINS,

The cheapest and most beautiful styles ever offered in America.

LINENS, QUILTS AND BLANKETS,

and elegant house-furnishing goods of every description.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

ROB ROY
STOCKINGS,
CLOTH AND KNITTED GAITERS,
ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS,
SONTAGS AND CAPES,
SILK UNDER VESTS AND DRAWERS,
BALMORAL HOSIERY,
FANCY GLOVES AND INFANTEES.

An extensive and beautiful variety of the above goods, entirely new and selected with great care, are now offered to our numerous patrons at

POPULAR PRICES
BY
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 BROADWAY.

RICH TAPESTRIES FOR CURTAINS AND FURNITURE.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

BARTON, TERHUNE & BRETT
OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
IN
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES AND MIRRORS,
NOTTINGHAM AND LACE CURTAINS,
HOLLANDS, TASSELS, LOOPS, CORDS AND FIXTURES.

No. 141 FULTON-ST., and No. 20 ANN-ST., a few doors east of Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Metallic and Rubber Weather Strips carefully put up.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS
AND
OIL-CLOTHS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY,
NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, HAVE ON HAND
A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF
NEW FALL STYLES,
WHICH THEY ARE OFFERING AT IMPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
TAPESTRY CARPETS AS LOW AS $1 75 PER YARD.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

TAPESTRY TABLE AND PIANO COVERS. EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, JUST RECEIVED
by TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

FURS! CLOAKS! FURS! CLOAKS!

JOHN CAMPBELL,
(for many years with the late George Brodie,) has just received a case of the latest novelties in
FRENCH
CLOAKS.

Will also open
THIS DAY
a large assortment of
MAGNIFICENT FURS,
at manufacturers' prices, comprising
FINE RUSSIAN SABLES,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
MINKS, ERMINE SETS, &c.
Also, a great variety of
CHILDREN'S FURS,
CARRIAGE ROBES,
FOOT MUFFS, &c.
NO. 898 BROADWAY,
Between 19th and 20th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.

Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.

No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, figaro costumes, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c., &c.

Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every kind.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FANCY HOSIERY, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, new styles. Also English MERINO DRAWERS, VESTS, GAITERS, MITTENS, GLOVES, HOODS, SCARFS, &c., &c., PARIS KID GLOVES, first quality, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side.

POLITICAL.

ELECTION DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-ST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the places named in the following schedule have been duly designated by the Board of Metropolitan Police, in pursuance of law, as places of Registry and for holding the Polls of Election for the General Election to be held on the 6th day of November next, and the Charter Election to be held on the 4th day of December next, in and for the City and County of New-York. "The said Boards of Inspectors shall meet on the Friday of the week preceding the day of the General Election, in their respective election districts, in the City and County of New-York and in the City of Brooklyn, at the places designated, as provided in the first section—they shall meet at 8 o'clock in the morning and remain in session until 9 o'clock P. M. of that day and the day following." Sec. 8, Chap. 812, Laws of 1866. "In the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the name of no person shall be placed upon the said register unless he shall appear in person before the said Inspectors." Sec. 7, Chap. 812, Laws of 1866. "No person born out of the United States shall be placed on such register unless he shall to the personal knowledge of three of such Inspectors, have been duly naturalized, or shall prove his naturalization, as provided in the act hereby amended. Sec. 2, Chap. 812, Laws of 1866. Any person not born in the United States, on applying to have his name placed on the registry, shall prove that he is a citizen of the United States by producing a certificate of naturalization from a Court of competent jurisdiction; nor shall any other proof of his being a citizen be received, unless he shall first show, to the satisfaction of the Board of Registry, that he is unable to produce such certificate. Sec. 4, Chap. 740, Laws of 1865. When the question is raised upon the naturalization of a person, proof shall be made to the satisfaction of the Inspectors, by his own oath or otherwise, that the person claiming to be placed on the register is the identical person named in the certificate he produces. Sec. 2, Chap. 812, Laws of 1866. Any person who shall cause his name to be registered in more than one election district, or who shall cause himself to be registered, knowing that he is not a qualified voter in the ward or district where said registry is made, or who shall falsely personate any registered voter, and any person causing any such act, or aiding or abetting any person in any manner in either of said acts, shall be punished for each and every offence by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one year. All false swearing before said Board of Registration shall be deemed willful and corrupt perjury, and, on conviction, punished as such. Sec. 14, Chap. 740, Laws of 1865. In the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, any person who is a qualified voter in either of said cities shall have the right, in any and all Election Districts in such city, to challenge and contest the right of any person to be placed on any register, or to vote at any poll within said city, with the same effect as though the party making the challenge was a qualified voter in the district where he makes the challenge. Sec. 6, Chap. 812, Laws of 1866.

By order of the Board of Police.
S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

FIRST WARD.

First District—No. 31 Greenwich-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-st., Whitehall-st., and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis' and Bedlow's Island in the Bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction.

Second District—No. 39 Rector-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Rector, Greenwich and Thames sts., Broadway and Morris-st.

Third District—No. 120 Greenwich-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Liberty-st., Broadway, Thames, Greenwich and Rector sts.

Fourth District—No. 82 Pine-st., junk-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner Broadway and Beaver-st., through Broadway to Liberty-st., Maiden-lane, East River, Old-slip, and Beaver-st. to Broadway.

Fifth District—No. 105 Broad-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall and Beaver sts., Old-slip, and East River.

SECOND WARD.

First District—No. 158 William-st., picture-frame factory, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty sts.

Second District—No. 6 Peck-slip, barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry sts., East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

First District—No. 168 Washington-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-st., Broadway and Liberty-st.

Second District—No. 70 Barclay-st., paint shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray sts., Broadway and Vesey-st.

Third District—No. 256 Greenwich-st., plumber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-st., Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson sts.

Fourth District—No. 3 Hudson-st., plumber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade-st., Broadway and Chambers-st.

FOURTH WARD.

First District—No. 3 Peck-slip, shoe-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover sts., East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce sts.

Second District—No. 269 William-st., hat store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl sts., New-Bowery and Frankford-st.

Third District—No. 1 New-Bowery, milk store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New-Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt sts., East River and Dover-st.

Fourth District—No. 87 Cherry-st., sailor boarding house, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catherine-st., East River and James-st.

Fifth District—No. 52 Roosevelt-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak sts.

Sixth District—No. 53 Cherry-st., sailor boarding house, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James sts., East River and Roosevelt-st.

Seventh District—No. 45 Oliver-st., dwelling, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-st., the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James sts.

FIFTH WARD.

First District—No. 93 West Broadway, clothing store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade-st., West Broadway and White-st.

Second District—No. 215 Church-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-st., West Broadway and White-st.

Third District—No. 131 Franklin-st., dwelling house, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade sts.

Fourth District—No. 4 Beach-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore sts.

Fifth District—No. 69 Hudson-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West sts.

Sixth District—No. 174 Franklin-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West sts.

Seventh District—No. 419 Greenwich-st., cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West sts.

Eighth District—No. 510 Canal-st., clothing-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West sts.

SIXTH WARD.

First District—No. 4 Tryon-row, paint-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers sts.

Second District—No. 529 Pearl-st., hair-dressing saloon, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl sts.

Third District—No. 28 Centre-st., segar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl sts.

Fourth District—No. 182 Leonard-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl sts.

Fifth District—No. 88 Centre-st., fancy furnishing store, which contains all that portion of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham sts.

Sixth District—No. 67 Baxter-st., exchange office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Baxter, Bayard, Mott and Chatham sts.

Seventh District—No. 48 Mott-st., drug store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Chatham, Bayard and Mott sts.

Eighth District—No. 94½ Elm-st., boot-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Walker, Elm, White, Baxter and Franklin sts.

Ninth District—No. 218 Canal-st., exchange office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Baxter and Bayard sts. and Bowery.

Tenth District—No. 116 Walker-st., barber-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Baxter, White, Elm and Walker sts.

SEVENTH WARD.

First District—No. 68 East Broadway, dwelling, (second floor,) which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Catharine, Madison, Market and Division sts.

Second District—No. 144 Cherry-st., barber shop (first floor,) which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Catharine sts., East River and Market-st.

Third District—No. 36 Market-st., basement, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Madison and Market sts.

Fourth District—No. 62 Market-st., tailor shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Pike sts., East River and Market-st.

Fifth District—No. 38 Rutgers-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Clinton sts., East River and Pike-st.

Sixth District—No. 19 New-Canal-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike sts.

Seventh District—No. 2 Montgomery-st., undertaker shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Division, Gouverneur and Madison sts.

Eighth District—No. 57 Montgomery-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Gouverneur sts., the East River and Clinton-st.

Ninth District—No. 27 Scammel-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Grand, Jackson, Monroe and Gouverneur sts.

Tenth District—No. 214 Monroe-st., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Jackson sts., East River and Gouverneur-st.

Eleventh District—No. 277 Monroe-st., confectionery store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-st., Jackson-st. and East River.

EIGHTH WARD.

First District—No. 35 Greene-st., tailor shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-st., Broadway, Canal and Wooster sts.

Second District—No. 66 Thompson-st., builder's office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Wooster, Canal and Sullivan sts.

Third District—No. 9 Clark-st., confectionery store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Sullivan, Canal and Varick sts.

Fourth District—No. 21½ Dominick-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Varick, Canal and Hudson sts.

Fifth District—No. 46 Renwick-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Hudson and Canal sts. and Hudson River.

Sixth District—No. 113 Prince-st., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-st., Broadway, Spring and Wooster sts.

Seventh District—No. 180 Prince-st., undertaker's store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster, Spring and Sullivan sts.

Eighth District—No. 140 Varick-st., express office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charlton, Prince, Sullivan, Spring and Hudson sts.

Ninth District—No. 184 Varick-st., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the east side of Hudson-st., from Charlton-st. to King-st.; southerly side of King-st. to Macdougal-st.; westerly side of Macdougal-st. to Charlton-st.; easterly side of Macdougal-st., from Prince to Houston-st.; southerly side of Houston-st. to Sullivan-st.; westerly side of Sullivan-st., from Houston to Prince-st.; southerly side of Prince-st. to Charlton-st.; northerly side of Charlton-st. to Hudson-st.

Tenth District—No. 200 Varick-st., real estate office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the west side of Macdougal-st., from Houston to King-st.; northerly side of King to Hudson-st.; easterly side of Hudson to Hamersley-st., and southerly side of Hamersley to Macdougal-st.

Eleventh District—No. 522 Greenwich-st., confectionery store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charlton, Hudson and Spring sts. and Hudson River.

Twelfth District—No. 361 Hudson-st., hat store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hamersley, Hudson and Charlton sts., and Hudson River.

NINTH WARD.

First District—No. 388 Hudson-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston, Varick, Clarkson, Hudson, Leroy and West sts.

Second District—No. 36 Carmine-st., crockery-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-st., Cottage-place, Bleecker, Leroy, Hudson, Clarkson and Varick sts.

Third District—No. 441 Hudson-st., barber-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Hudson, Christopher and West sts.

Fourth District—Bleecker Building, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Bleecker, Barrow, Bedford, Christopher and Hudson sts.

Fifth District—No. 273 Bleecker-st., barber-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded and lying within Carmine-st., Sixth-av., Fourth, Christopher, Bedford, Barrow and Bleecker sts.

Sixth District—No. 86 Grove-st., tailor-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-av., Greenwich-av., Charles and Fourth sts.

Seventh District—No. 48 Hammond-st., oyster saloon, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich-av., Eighth-av., Fourth and Charles sts.

Eighth District—No. 13 Seventh-av., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-av., West Twelfth-st., and Greenwich-av.

Ninth District—No. 108 Greenwich-av., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-av., Fourteenth-st., Greenwich and Eighth avs., and West Twelfth-st.

Tenth District—No. 636 Hudson-st., feed store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southerly side of West Fourteenth-st., the westerly side of Eighth-av., the northeasterly side of Hudson-st., the northwesterly side of Jane-st.

Eleventh District—No. 322 Fourth-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-st., the northwesterly side of Perry-st., the northeasterly side of Hudson-st., the southeasterly side of Jane-st.

Twelfth District—No. 131 West Tenth-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-st., the southeasterly side of Perry-st., the northeasterly side of Hudson-st., the northwesterly side of Christopher-st.

Thirteenth District—No. 707 Greenwich-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Christopher-st., the easterly side of West-st., the southeasterly side of Charles-st., the southwesterly side of Hudson-st.

Fourteenth District—No. 733 Greenwich-st., paint-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-st., the northwesterly side of Charles-st., the easterly side of West-st., the southeasterly side of Hammond-st.

Fifteenth District—No. 4 Bethune-st., carpenter shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-st., the northwesterly side of Hammond-st., the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-st.

Sixteenth District—No. 56 Horatio-st., tin-roofing shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-st., the northwesterly side of West Twelfth-st., the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Gansevoort-st.

Seventeenth District—No. 21 Ninth-av., harness factory, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-st., the northwesterly side of Gansevoort-st., the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southerly side west of Fourteenth-st.

TENTH WARD.

First District—No. 2 Delancey-st., Hardware store, which comprises all that portion of the City bounded as follows: North, by the south side of Rivington-st.; south, by the north side of Grand-st.; east, by the west side of Allen-st.; and west, by the east side of Forsyth-st.

Second District—No. 124 Eldridge-st., furniture store, which comprises all that portion of the City bounded as follows: On the north, by the south side of Rivington-st.; south, by the north side of Grand-st.; west, by the east side of the Bowery; and east by the west side of Forsyth-st.

Third District—No. 81 Ludlow-st., cigar store, which comprises all that portion of the City bounded as follows: On the north by the south side of Rivington-st., on the south by the north side of Grand-st., on the east by the west side of Ludlow-st., and on the west by the east side of Allen st.

Fourth District—No. 96 Essex-st., cigar store, which comprises all that portion of the City bounded as follows; On the north by the south side of Rivington-st., on the south by the north side of Grand-st., on the east by the west side of Norfolk-st., and on the west by the east side of Ludlow-st.

Fifth District—No. 83 Forsyth-st., hoop-skirt factory, which comprises all that portion of the City bounded as follows: On the north by the south side of Grand-st., on the south by the north side of Hester-st., on the east by the west side of Orchard-st., and on the west by the east side of the Bowery.

Sixth District—No. 60 Forsyth-st., cigar-store, which comprises that portion of the City bounded as follows: On the north by the south side of Hester-st., and on the south by the north side of Canal-st., on the east by the west side of Orchard-st., and on the west by the east side of the Bowery.

Seventh District—No. 13 Eldridge-st., shoe-store, which comprises all that portion of the City bounded as follows: On the north by the south side of Canal-st., on the south by the north side of Division-st., on the east by the west side of Orchard-st., and on the west by the east side of the Bowery.

Eighth District—No. 47 Ludlow-st., office, which comprises all that portion of the City bounded as follows: On the north by the south side of Grand-st., and on the south by the north side of Division-st., on the east by the west side of Norfolk-st., and on the west by the east side of Orchard-st.

ELEVENTH WARD.

First District—No. 311 East Houston-st., tin store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Ridge and Rivington sts.

Second District—No. 118 Pitt-st., feed store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Rivington, Willett and Houston sts.

Third District—No. 87 Columbia-st., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Willett, Rivington, Columbia and Houston sts.

Fourth District—No. 441 East Houston-st., cigar-store, containing all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Columbia, Rivington, Lewis and Houston sts.

Fifth District—No. 384 East Fourth-st., dwelling, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue D, Houston-st., Fifth-st. and the East River.

Sixth District—No. 26 Avenue C, shoe-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Houston-st., Third-av and Avenue D.

Seventh District—No. 216 Second-av., cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Third-st., Avenue C and Houston-st.

Eighth District—No. 227 Third-av., cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Fifth-st., Avenue C and Third-st.

Ninth District—No. 40 Avenue C, furniture store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Fifth-st., Avenue D and Third-st.

Tenth District—No. 66 Avenue D, cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue D, Fifth-st., Eleventh-st. and the East River.

Eleventh District—No. 89 Avenue D, cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Fifth-st., Seventh-st. and Avenue D.

Twelfth District—No. 421 Fifth-st., cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Avenue C, Fifth and Seventh sts.

Thirteenth District—No. 338 Eighth-st., cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Avenue C, Seventh and Ninth sts.

Fourteenth District—No. 114 Avenue C, barber-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Avenue D, Seventh and Ninth sts.

Fifteenth District—No. 418 East Tenth-st., shoe-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Ninth-st., Eleventh-st. and Avenue D.

Sixteenth District—No. 346 East Ninth-st., barber-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Avenue C, Ninth and Eleventh sts.

Seventeenth District—No. 189 Avenue C, cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Eleventh-st., Twelfth-st. and East River.

Eighteenth District—No. 97 Avenue B, barber-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Twelfth-st., Fourteenth-st. and East River.

Nineteenth District—No. 319 Stanton-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Lewis, Rivington, and Houston sts., and East River.

TWELFTH WARD.

First District—One-hundredth-st. and Broadway, dwelling, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-st., Fifth-av., One-hundred-and-Tenth-st., Eighth-av., One-hundred-and-Twentieth-st., and Hudson River.

Second District—East side of Fourth-av., between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh sts., clock store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-st. and the East River, One-hundredth-st., Fifth-av.

Third District—Northwest corner of Third-av. and One-hundred-and-ninth-st., dwelling, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One-hundredth-st., Fifth-av., One-hundred-and-Tenth-st., and Eighth-av., One-hundred-and-fourteenth-st. and East or Harlem River, including Ward's Island.

Fourth District—West side of Third-av., between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth sts., tailor-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-av., One Hundred and Fourteenth-st., One Hundred and Twentieth-st. and Harlem River, including Randall's Island.

Fifth District—Southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st. and Fourth-av., plumbing-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-st., Eighth-av., One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-st. and Harlem River.

Sixth District—Northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-st. and Fourth-av., dwelling, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-st., Eighth-av. and the Harlem River.

Seventh District—One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-st., first house east of Broadway, (south side,) unoccupied, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-st., Eighth-av., One Hundred and Forty-second-st. and the Hudson River.

Eighth District—Tenth-av., near One Hundred and Fifty-second-st., undertaker's shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-second-st., Eighth-av., Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvel Creek and the Hudson River.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 113 Clinton-st., crockery store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Clinton, Grand and Norfolk sts.

Second District—No. 30 Attorney-st., furniture store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Ridge, Division and Clinton sts.

Third District—No. 47¾ Pitt-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Willett, Grand, Division and Ridge streets.

Fourth District—No. 262 Delancey-st., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Columbia, Grand and Willett sts.

Fifth District—No. 5 Lewis-st., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Lewis, Delancey, Cannon, Grand and Goerck sts.

Sixth District—No. 598½ Grand-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington-st., East River, Grand and Goerck sts.

Seventh District—No. 8 Suffolk-st., butcher's shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Clinton, Division and Norfolk sts.

Eighth District—No. 67 Cannon-st., confectionery store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Columbia, Rivington, Grand, Cannon, Delancey and Lewis sts.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 81 Marion-st., office, contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott and Prince sts., and Broadway.

Second District—No. 21 Prince-st., tailor shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-st., Bowery, Prince and Mott sts.

Third District—No. 15 Spring-st., tailor shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-st., Bowery, Spring and Mott sts.

Fourth District—No. 58 Marion-st., dwelling, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott and Spring sts., and Broadway.

Fifth District—No. 16 Marion-st., dwelling, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Marion, Centre and Grand sts., and Broadway.

Sixth District—No. 187 Mulberry-st., dwelling, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre and Marion sts.

Seventh District—No. 101 Elizabeth-st., dwelling, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-st., Bowery, Grand and Mott sts.

Eighth District—No. 89 Elizabeth-st., tailor shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-st., Bowery, Canal and Mott sts.

Ninth District—No. 205 Hester-st., dwelling, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Mott, Canal and Baxter sts.

Tenth District—No. 136 Elm-st., dwelling, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Baxter and Canal sts. and Broadway.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 136 West Fourth-st., stable, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, Houston, Thompson and Fourth sts., Sixth-av., and Amity to Macdougal-st.

Second District—No. 8 Amity-place, thread and needle store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thompson, Houston, Wooster and Fourth sts.

Third District—No. 189 Mercer-st., livery-stable, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster and Fourth sts., and Broadway.

Fourth District—No. 129 Waverley-place, tailor shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-st., Sixth-av. and Tenth-st. and University-place.

Fifth District—No. 132 West Eleventh-st., paint store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-st., Sixth-av., Twelfth-st. and University-place.

Sixth District—No. 7 West Eleventh-st., plumbing shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-st., University-place, Fourteenth-st. and Broadway.

Seventh District—Room No. 9, first floor, University building, East Washington-square, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth, Wooster and Eighth sts., and Broadway.

Eighth District—No. 4 East Houston-st., harness-maker's shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-st., Broadway, Fourth-st. and the Bowery.

Ninth District—No. 76 Fourth-av., feed store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-st., Broadway, Fourteenth-st., Fourth-av. and the Bowery.

Tenth District—No. 68 West Thirteenth-st., cabinet-maker's shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-st., Sixth-av., Fourteenth-st. and University-place.

Eleventh District—No. 115 Macdougal-st., coal office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-av., Carmine and Bleecker sts., Cottage-place, Houston, Macdougal and Amity sts.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 72 Seventh-av., tailor shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-st., Sixth-av., Sixteenth-st. and Eighth-av.

Second District—No. 102 Seventh-av., feed store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-st., Sixth-av., Eighteenth-st. and Eighth-av.

Third District—No. 138 Seventh-av., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-st., Sixth-av., Twentieth-st. and Eighth-av.

Fourth District—No. 166 Seventh-av., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-st., Sixth-av., Twenty-second-st. and Eighth-av.

Fifth District—No. 196 Seventh-av., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-st., Sixth-av., Twenty-fourth-st. and Eighth-av.

Sixth District—No. 220 Seventh-av., jewelry store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth-st., Sixth-av., Twenty-sixth-st. and Eighth-av.

Seventh District—No. 68 Ninth-av., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-st., Eighth-av., Sixteenth-st. and North River.

Eighth District—No. 260 West Seventeenth-st., feed store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-st., Eighth-av., Eighteenth-st. and Tenth-av.

Ninth District—No. 111 Ninth-av., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-st., Eighth-av., Twentieth-st. and Tenth-av.

Tenth District—No. 333 West Twentieth-st., milk depot, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-st., Eighth-av., Twenty-second-st. and Tenth-av.

Eleventh District—No. 197 Ninth-av., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-st., Eighth-av., Twenty-fourth-st. and Tenth-av.

Twelfth District—No. 364 West Twenty-fifth-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth-st., Eighth-av., Twenty-sixth-st. and Tenth-av.

Thirteenth District—No. 326 West Twentieth-st., office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-st., Tenth-av., Twenty-second-st. and the North River.

Fourteenth District—No. 527 West Twenty-second-st., coach house, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-st., Tenth-av., Twenty-sixth-st. and the North River.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 38 Rivington-st., cigar store, basement, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Orchard and Stanton sts.

Second District—No. 103 Stanton-st., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Orchard, Clinton, Rivington and Stanton sts.

Third District—No. 175 Essex-st., hair-dressing saloon which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Orchard, Stanton, Clinton and Houston-sts.

Fourth District—No. 165 East Houston-st., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Stanton, Orchard and Houston sts.

Fifth District—No. 38 Second-av., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Houston-st., First-av. and Second-st.

Sixth District—No. 73 Third-st., millinery store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Second-st., First-av. and Fourth-st.

Seventh District—No. 9 Fifth-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Fourth-st., Second-av. and Seventh-st.

Eighth District—No. 107 Fifth-st., carpenter's shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-av., Fourth-st., First-av. and Seventh-st.

Ninth District—No. 127 First-av., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-av., Seventh-st., First-av. and Ninth-st.

Tenth District—No. 141 First-av., crockery store which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-av., Ninth-st., First-av. and Eleventh-st.

Eleventh District—No. 34 Third-av., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-av., Seventh-st., Second-av. and Eleventh-st.

Twelfth District—No. 76 Third-av., oyster saloon, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth av., Eleventh-st., Second-av. and Fourteenth-st.

Thirteenth District—No. 306 East Thirteenth-st., harness-makers shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-av., Eleventh-st., First-av. and Fourteenth-st.

Fourteenth District—No. 208 First-av., feed store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-av., Fourteenth-st., Avenue A and Twelfth-st.

Fifteenth District—No. 263 East Tenth-st., livery-stable, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-av., Twelfth-st., Avenue A and Ninth-st.

Sixteenth District—No. 117½ Eighth-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-av., Ninth-st., Avenue A and Seventh-st.

Seventeenth District—No. 108 Sixth-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-av., Seventh-st., Avenue A and Fifth-st.

Eighteenth District—No. 129 Fourth-st., butcher shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-av., Fifth-st., Avenue A and Third-st.

Nineteenth District—No. 78 First-st., oyster saloon, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-av., Third-st., Avenue A and Houston-st.

Twentieth District—No. 167 Second-st., butcher shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Houston-st., Avenue B and Third-st.

Twenty-first District—No. 155 Third-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Third-st., Avenue B and Fifth-st.

Twenty-second District—No. 129 Sixth-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Fifth-st., Avenue B and Seventh-st.

Twenty-third District—No. 167 East Eleventh-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Seventh-st., Avenue B and Twelfth-st.

Twenty-fourth District—No. 194 Avenue A, barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Twelfth-st., Avenue B, and Fourteenth-st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

First District—Southwest corner of Eighteenth-st. and Fourth-av., stable office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-av., Eighteenth-st., Sixth-av. and Fourteenth-st.

Second District—No. 54 West Nineteenth-st., stable office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-av., Twenty-second-st., Sixth-av. and Eighteenth-st.

Third District—No. 4 East Twenty-third-st., boot and shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-av., Twenty-sixth-st., Sixth-av. and Twenty-second-st.

Fourth District—No. 149 Third-av., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-st., Second-av., Seventeenth-st. and Fourth-av.

Fifth District—No. 192 Third-av., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-st., Second-av., Twentieth-st. and Fourth-av.

Sixth District—No. 136 East Twenty-second-st., feed store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-st., Second-av., Twenty-third-st. and Fourth-av.

Seventh District—No. 243 East Twenty-fourth-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-st., Second-av., Twenty-sixth-st. and Fourth-av.

Eighth District—No. 343 East Sixteenth-st., carriage house, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-st., Second-av., Seventeenth-st. and First-av.

Ninth District—No. 225½ East Eighteenth-st., stable office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-st., Second-av., Twentieth-st. and First-av.

Tenth District—No. 204 East Twenty-first-st., shoe-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-st., Second-av., Twenty-third-st. and First-av.

Eleventh District—No. 399 First-av., shoe-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-st., Second-av., Twenty-sixth-st. and First-av.

Twelfth District—No. 187 East Seventeenth-street, livery-stable, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-st., First-av., Seventeenth-st. and Avenue A.

Thirteenth District—No. 296 First-av., barber-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-st., First-av., Twentieth-st. and East River.

Fourteenth District—No. 380 First-av., milk-depot, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-st., First-av., Twenty-sixth-st. and East River.

Fifteenth District—No. 209 Avenue A, tailor-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-st., Avenue A, Seventeenth-st. and East River.

NINETEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 639 Fourth-av., whip-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-st., Third-av., Forty-third-st. and Fifth-av.

Second District—No. 667 Third-av., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-st., Third-av., Forty-third-st. and the East River.

Third District—No. 85 East Forty-fifth-st., dwelling, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-third-st., Third-av., Forty-seventh-st. and Fifth-av.

Fourth District—No. 849 Second-av., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-third-st., Third-av., Forty-seventh-st., and the East River.

Fifth District—No. 716 Third-av., contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-seventh-st., Third-av., Fifty-first-st. and Fifth-av.

Sixth District—No. 721 Third-av., land office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-seventh-st., Third-av., Fifty-first-st. and the East River.

Seventh District—No. 816 Third-av., dwelling, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-first-st., Third-av., Fifty-fifth-st. and Fifth-av.

Eighth District—No. 982 Second-av., feed-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-first-st., Third-av., Fifty-fifth-st. and the East River.

Ninth District—No. 950 Third-av., coach-office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-st., Third-av., Sixty-first-st. and Fifth-av.

Tenth District—No. 841 Third-av., paper-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-st., Third-av., Fifty-ninth-st. and the East River.

Eleventh District—No. 876 Sixth-av., tailor-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying between Fortieth-st. on the south, Eighty-sixth-st. on the north, Fifth-av. on the East, and Sixth-av. on the west.

Twelfth District—Northwest corner Second-av. and Sixty-third-st., restaurant, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-st., Third-av., Seventieth-st. and the East River, including Blackwell's Island in the East River, belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction.

Thirteenth District—No. 964 Third-av., confectionery-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-first-st., Third-av., Seventh-st. and Fifth-av.

Fourteenth District—No. 1,109 Third-av., plumbing-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-st., Third-av., Seventy-eighth-st. and the East River.

Fifteenth District—Third-av., between Seventieth and Seventy-first sts., oyster-saloon, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-st. and Third-av., Seventy-eighth-st. and Fifth-av.

Sixteenth District—No. 1,347 Third-av., between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth sts., boot-store, contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-eighth-st., Third-av., Eighty-sixth-st. and the East River.

Seventeenth District—No. 1,338 Third-av., between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth sts., coal-office, contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-eighth-st., Third-av., Eighty-sixth-st. and Fifth-av.

TWENTIETH WARD.

First District—No. 288 West Twenty-eighth-st., butcher-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River and Twenty-sixth-st., Tenth-av. and Twenty-ninth-st.

Second District—No. 287 Ninth-av., tailor-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., Ninth-av. and Thirtieth-st.

Third District—No. 403 West Thirty-second-st., unoccupied, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-av. and Thirtieth-st., Ninth-av. and Thirty-third-st.

Fourth District—No. 327 West Thirty-first-st., unoccupied, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Twenty-ninth-st., Tenth-av. and Thirty-fourth-st.

Fifth District—No. 428 West Thirty-fifth-st., milk depot, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River and Thirty-fourth-st., Ninth-av. and Thirty-sixth-st.

Sixth District—No. 273 West Twenty-seventh-st., milk depot, contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River and Thirty-sixth-st., Ninth-av. and Thirty-eighth-st.

Seventh District—No. 459 Ninth-av., crockery store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River and Thirty-eighth-st., Ninth-av. and Fortieth-st.

Eighth District—No. 266 Ninth-av., paper hangings, contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., Eighth-av. and Twenty-eighth-st.

Ninth District—No. 300 Ninth-av., paper-hangings, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-av. and Twenty-eighth-st., Eighth-av. and Thirtieth-st.

Tenth District—No. 328 Ninth-av., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-av. and Thirtieth-st., Eighth-av. and Thirty-second-st.

Eleventh District—No. 375 Ninth-av., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-st. and Eighth-av., Thirty-fourth-st. and Tenth-av., Thirty-third-st. and Ninth-av.

Twelfth District—No. 307 West Thirty-fifth-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-av. and Thirty-fourth-st., Eighth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st.

Thirteenth District—No. 525 Eighth-av., stationery store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., Eighth-av. and Fortieth-st.

Fourteenth District—No. 272 Seventh-av., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., Sixth-av. and Twenty-seventh-st., Seventh-av. and Twenty-eighth-st.

Fifteenth District—No. 287 Seventh-av., feed store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-av. and Twenty-eighth-st., Seventh-av. and Twenty-seventh-st., Sixth-av. and Twenty-ninth-st.

Sixteenth District—No. 304 Seventh-av., cutlery store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., Sixth-av. and Thirtieth-st., Seventh-av. and Thirty-first-st.

Seventeenth District—No. 343 Seventh-av., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-av. and Thirty-first-st., Seventh-av. and Thirtieth-st., Sixth-av. and Thirty-second-st.

Eighteenth District—No. 370 Seventh-av., shoe-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-av. and Thirty-second-st., Sixth-av. and Thirty-third-st., Seventh-av. and Thirty-fourth-st.

Nineteenth District—No. 389 Seventh-av., gas-fixture-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-av. and Thirty-fourth-st., Seventh-av. and Thirty-third-st., Sixth-av. and Thirty-fifth-st.

Twentieth District—No. 428 Seventh-av., cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., Sixth-av. Thirty-sixth st., Seventh-av. and Thirty-seventh-st.

Twenty-first District—No. 564 Eighth-av., paper-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., Seventh-av. and Fortieth-st.

Twenty-second District—No. 1,350 Broadway, livery-stable, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-av. and Thirty-sixth-st., Seventh-av. and Fortieth-st.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

First District—No. 148 East Twenty-eighth-st., barber-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-st. Third-av. and Twenty-eighth-st. and East River.

Second District—No. 383 Third-av., feed-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-st. and Third-av., Thirtieth-st. and East River.

Third District—No. 554 Second-av., barber-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-st. and Third-av., Thirty-second-st. and East River.

Fourth District—No. 599 Second-av., feed-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-st. and Third-av., Thirty-fourth-st and East River.

Fifth District—No. 634 Second-av., barber-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-st. and Third-av., Thirty-sixth-st. and East River.

Sixth District—No. 525 Third-av., shoe-store, which contains all that part of City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-st. and Third-av., Thirty-eighth-st. and East River.

Seventh District—No. 565 Third-av., fruit-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-st. and Third-av., Fortieth-st. and East River.

Eighth District—No. 552 Third-av., real estate office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-st., Madison-av., Fortieth-st. and Third-av.

Ninth District—No. 191 Lexington-av., livery stable, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-st., Madison-av., Thirty-sixth-st. and Third-av.

Tenth District—No. 444 Fourth-av., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-st., Madison-av., Thirty-second-st. and Third-av.

Eleventh District—No. 84 East Twenty-eighth-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-st., Madison-av., Twenty-ninth-st. and Third-av.

Twelfth District—No. 15 East Twenty-seventh-st., carpet cleaning establishment, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-st., Sixth-av. Thirtieth-st. and Madison-av.

Thirteenth District—No. 55 West Thirty-second-st., cabinetmaker's-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-st., Sixth-av., Thirty-fifth-st. and Madison-av.

Fourteenth District—No. 622 Sixth-av., cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-st., Sixth-av., Fortieth-st. and Madison-av.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

First District—No. 511 Seventh-av., harnessmaker's-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-st., the easterly side of Ninth-av., the southerly side of Forty-second-st. and the westerly side of Sixth-av.

Second District—No. 513 Ninth-av., furniture-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-st., the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-second-st. and the westerly side of Ninth-av.

Third District—No. 143 West Forty-third-st., tailor-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-st., the easterly side of Ninth-av., the southerly side of Forty-fourth-st., and the westerly side of Sixth-av.

Fourth District—No. 320 West Forty-third-st., Mission school, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-st., the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-st., and westerly side of Ninth-av.

Fifth District—No. 1,481 Broadway, shoe-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-st., the easterly side of Ninth-av., the southerly side of Forty-sixth-st., and the westerly side of Sixth-av.

Sixth District—No. 212 West Forty-fifth-st., stable, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-st., the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-st., and westerly side of Ninth-av.

Seventh District—No. 636 Seventh-av., stable office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-st., the easterly side of Ninth-av., the southerly side of Forty-eighth-st., and the westerly side of Sixth-av.

Eighth District—No. 591 Ninth-av., paper store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-st., the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-st., and the westerly side of Ninth-av.

Ninth District—No. 1,387 Broadway, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth sts., boot and shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-st., the easterly side of Ninth-av., the southerly side of Fiftieth-st., and the westerly side of Sixth-av.

Tenth District—No. 252 West Forty-ninth-st., tailor store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-st., the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fiftieth-st., and the westerly side of Ninth-av.

Eleventh District—No. 1,593 Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second sts., oyster saloon, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-st., the easterly side of the Ninth-av., the southerly side of Fifty-second-st., and the westerly side of Sixth-av.

Twelfth District—No. 651 Ninth-av., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-st., the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-second-st., and the westerly side of Ninth-av.

Thirteenth District—No. 1,405 Broadway, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third sts., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-st., the easterly side of Ninth-av., the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-st. and the westerly side of Sixth-av.

Fourteenth District—No. 693 Ninth-av., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-st., the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-st. and the westerly side of Ninth-av.

Fifteenth District—No. 855 Eighth-av., confectionery store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-fifth-st., the westerly side of Sixth-av., the southerly side of Sixty-second-st., and the Hudson River.

Sixteenth District—Corner Seventieth-st. and Tenth-av., coal-office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Sixty-second-st., the westerly side of Sixth-av., the southerly side of Seventieth-st. and the Hudson River.

Seventeenth District—Broadway, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth sts., unoccupied, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Seventieth, the westerly side of Sixth-av., the southerly side of Eighty-sixth-st., and the Hudson River.

FURNITURE.

ELEGANT BLACK WALNUT CHAMBER suites, first-class parlor and library furniture, in sets and single pieces, at a reasonable price; etegeres, ladies' secretaries, elegant buffets, lounges, &c.
HUMPHRYS & MATHEWS,
No. 724 Broadway.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGest assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds.
WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL WHO USE THEM SAY SINGER'S SPRING BEDS are the best. No harbor for bugs. $6 to $10. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 315 Centre-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT....	BOCANDE......	SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE...........	DUCHESNE.....	SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS.	SURMONT....	SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE..............	LEMARIE.....	SATURDAY, Dec. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS.............	Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.	Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....	Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS............	Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon............$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80

Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

VIRGINIA..........................	SATURDAY......	Nov. 3
LOUISIANA.........................	SATURDAY......	Nov. 10
ENGLAND...........................	SATURDAY......	Nov. 17
ERIN..................................	SATURDAY......	Nov. 24

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.

The first-class iron steamship

UNION

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, SATURDAY, Nov. 3.

Rates of Passage, payable in Currency—Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Apply to

TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency. Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 24.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Dec. 18.

The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 M.

The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14.
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..............................	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.............................	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..............................	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.............................	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S

LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES, NO. 86 SOUTH-ST. AND NO. 23 BROADWAY.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To London, Liverpool and Queenstown.............	$30
From Liverpool or Queenstown........................	35

Passage also by Tapscott's favorite Line of LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

HECLA..	Nov. 7
PALMYRA...	Nov. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin..	$80 Gold.
Steerage...	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.

E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF LONDON..........	SATURDAY......	Nov. 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER...	WEDNESDAY....	Nov. 7
CITY OF PARIS..............	SATURDAY......	Nov. 10
ETNA............................	WEDNESDAY....	Nov. 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......	SATURDAY......	Nov. 17

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin..............	$90	Steerage....................	$30
First Cabin to London.	95	Steerage to London......	34
First Cabin to Paris....	105	Steerage to Paris........	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships

SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Nov 3.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Nov. 10.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.

The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships

EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Nov. 7.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Nov. 14.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Nov. 21.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY..........Nov. 3 | MONDAY..........Dec. 3

Passage money to Nassau..........................	$45
Passage money to Havana..........................	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 6, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 6c. per foot; cabin passage $6; freight to City Point and Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. Y. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

The GEO. CROMWELL will follow Nov. 10.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

Nov. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.

Nov. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.

Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.

The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.

Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to

CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 29 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

FIRST VOYAGE.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama..	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong.	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, will sail THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) Nov. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points South and Southwest.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The ANDALUSIA will follow TUESDAY, Nov. 6.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The favorite steamship

EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD,

will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections.

For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship

FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 8.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 15.

From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON & FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3.
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10.
MATANZAS, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to

C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. RYDER,

will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

The favorite steamship

PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—THE A 1 steamship COMMANDER is now receiving cargo, and will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 6, from Pier No. 14 East River. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.

4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.

7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, will leave Pier No. 44 East River, foot of Spring-st., on SUNDAY, Nov. 4, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

E. PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys, Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS AND BOARD, UNION SQUARE, $10 to $50.

ROOMS AND BOARD, West 12th-st., $8 to $50.
ROOMS AND BOARD, West Hoboken, $10 to $25.
ROOMS AND BOARD, East Bleecker-st., $10 to $20.
ROOMS EN SUITE, WITHOUT BOARD, 4th-av., near Cooper Institute, $20.
ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, East 9th-st., $4 50.
ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, 8th-av., $6.

Other rooms, with description, can be seen at our office. BRYAN & CO., No. 58 Liberty-st., Room No. 22, second floor.

BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A BEAUTIFULLY furnished house, a few doors west of 5th-av., (family private;) location central; for elegance, comfort and style cannot be surpassed. Permits to view can be obtained of KING & CO., No. 9 West 23d-st., under Fifth-avenue Hotel.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family up-town where there are no other boarders, by a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse. Terms $200 per month. Address Box No. 3,398 Post-office.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND DESIRABLE NEIGHBORHOOD—Handsome parlors, bedrooms and single rooms; fine new carpet; superior table d'hote, at 6 o'clock, breakfast a la carte, private dinners for families, in the best French style in the City, at moderate prices for the Winter; gas. Nos. 21 and 23 Great Jones-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A LARGE UNFURNISHED front room, with bedroom attached; gas, hot and cold water in them. Also, the reception room, if desired. Apply at No. 146 East 23d-st.

LODGING ROOMS.—NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL, Bowery and Bayard-st. Two hundred light rooms, with gas, 50 cents per night, $3 to $4 per week, for gentlemen only.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms on second floor to let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; private table if desired. No. 29 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BOARD IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE family for gentleman, wife and child, with two rooms connected, on second floor. Address stating location, terms, &c., C. D. W., Box No. 4,377 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES of rooms, for families, with board, in a private family. Private table if desired. Rooms for single gentlemen. Terms reasonable. No. 201 West 14th-st.

NO. 72 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF 5TH-AV.—Parlor, suite of rooms, private table only; will be let for the Winter to a small first-class family.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR BOARD, with single room, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; gentlemen rooming together suited reasonably. Watchman all night.

VERY ELEGANTLY - FURNISHED apartment to let, by a private family living between Union and Madison squares; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

TWO ROOMS—ONE ON THE FOURTH, THE other on the first floor, can be had, with board, at No. 66 East 17th-st.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE FRONT rooms, nicely furnished, together or single, with or without partial board, at No. 832 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES IN 22D-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs. Inquire of J. B. BULLOCK, No. 65 Nassau-st., Room No. 10.

A FEW ROOMS TO LET, WITH GOOD board, at No. 1,129 Broadway, to families or single gentlemen with good reference.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A pleasant room with board to a gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County by four adults; a single family preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

HAVING RECENTLY TAKEN THE ST. Denis Hotel, and partially refurnished it, we would now be pleased to show families rooms for the Winter.

MOSHER & REED.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1866.

TO LET.

NO. 170 FIFTH-AVENUE,

Corner 22d-st.

Handsomely furnished rooms (bath rooms attached) en suite,

For gentlemen only.
Without board.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, HAVING every possible convenience for comfort, utility or amusement, the proprietor would let the house to 4 adults of good respectability; being alone for six months, the society would be considered, he would with partial board, or he would take the responsibilities of provisions. House is at Elizabeth, N. J.; by Central Railroad 30 trains per day, and 40 minutes' time. Unexceptional references given and required. Address S., Box No. 466 New-York Post-office.

OFFICES TO LET—A LARGE AND FINE basement office in the first-class building No. 155-57 Broadway.

Also, two offices on the fourth floor, very light and pleasant; cheap rents. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., 25 feet front, high stoop, for one year, to a private family only. Price $5,000. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE OF SEVEN ROOMS to let; 15 minutes' from City by Hudson River Railroad; house is very comfortably furnished; will be let from Nov. 1 to May 1, 1867; stable, &c., if required. Rent very low. Address B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FROM Feb. 1, 1867, the store No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., New-York City, now occupied by Betts, Nichols & Co. Apply to BIRDSEYE & CROSBY, No. 170 Broadway.

TO LET.—A COUNTRY HOUSE IN NEW-JERSEY, partially furnished; rent moderate, from November till May; immediate possession. Apply at No. 60 East 27th-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE, NO. 111 East 60th-st., west of 3d-av.; furnished or unfurnished. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET IN SEPARATE apartments, or together, with first-class board, at No. 13 East 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ON 45TH-st., near 6th-av.; three-story, brown-stone front. Apply to HORACE ANDREWS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

A FINE STORE, WITH THREE ROOMS attached, to let, and fixtures for sale. Apply in butter store, No. 75 Carmine-st.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms for two gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison Park.

80 10TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A FURNISHED parlor and bedroom on the second floor to let, to gentlemen only, without meals; references exchanged.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCES.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

Section 7 of the ordinances of this Board is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 7. Two pounds are hereby established in the Central Park, for the impounding of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, swine, geese, and other animals found trespassing upon said Park. All such animals found at large upon the Park may be taken by any person or persons, and driven or carried to one of the said pounds, and may be kept inclosed therein during five days, at the end of which time, if not previously claimed, they may be sold at public auction; provided, that two days previous notice of the sale thereof, shall have been conspicuously posted at the pound.

The owner of any animal so impounded by virtue of the ordinances of the Central Park, may redeem the same before the day of sale by the payment to the Treasurer of the Board as follows:

For each animal other than goats and geese $2, and the expense of keeping.

For each goat $4, and the expense of keeping.

For geese 25 cents each, and the expenses of keeping.

The expenses of keeping shall be reckoned as follows:

For each horse, dog, or head of neat stock, 50 cents per day.

For each goat, swine, or sheep, 20 cents per day.

For each goose, 5 cents per day.

If within one month after the sale of any impounded animal its former owner shall appear and claim the same, the Treasurer shall, after deducting the full amount of the charges above provided for, pay over to him the proceeds of its sale.

The above ordinance was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, held on the 19th inst., and is published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857.

The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:

SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and be punished on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder or any magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and in default of payment by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

By order of the Board,

AND'W H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of November, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of December, 1866:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors, each for a Supreme Court, Parts 1 and 2.

One panel of 100 Petit Jurors, for a Supreme Court Oyer and Terminer.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Supreme Court Oyer and Terminer.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Court of Common Pleas, Part 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Superior Court, Part 1 and 2.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of October, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1866:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

WM. C. CONNER Clerk.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

CHANGE OF GRADE.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that propositions for the following improvements are pending before the Common Council, viz.: To change the grade of Sixty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River; also Sixty-sixth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River. Maps showing the proposed change of grade can be seen at this office.

All persons interested in the foregoing mentioned change of grades, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same, in writing, to the undersigned, at this office, on or before the 13th day of November, 1866.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

FOR SALE.

300 BUILDING PLOTS, CONTAINING from four to sixteen City lots each, for sale, in shares, and choice of plots to be drawn for; situated near Fordham and Tremont Depots, Harlem Railroad; 30 minutes' ride from 26th-st., and 5 minutes' walk from horse railroad, connecting at Harlem with Third-av. cars; price of each plot, $400, 50 per cent. of which may remain on bond and mortgage. There are many valuable plots, ranging from $800 to $3,000 each. These plots are so nearly disposed of that the drawing will positively take place on the 22d inst. For maps and pamphlets, giving full particulars, apply to F. Grote, No. 78 Fulton-st., George Banks, No. 126 Bowery, H. Stoney, No. 86 6th-av.; or John Berrian or John Cornell, Fordham, who will conduct parties to the property and give every desired information.

FOR SALE ON CHAMBERS AND READE STS.—The valuable property situate on Chambers-st., opposite the new City Hall, extending through to Reade-st., having a frontage on each street of 75 feet; it is now occupied by the United States Courts, and is known as Nos. 39, 41 and 43 Chambers and Nos. 15, 17 and 19 Reade-st. To capitalists this property offers unusual inducements; its size and position making it very desirable either for office or store purposes. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT WESTCHESTER RESIDENCE for sale less than cost, situated in an aristocratic neighborhood, with fine views of Long Island Sound. Large new gothic house, containing 17 rooms, with every modern improvement; fine large stables, complete in every respect; grounds comprise four acres, beautifully improved; great abundance of fruit of the choicest varieties.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 196 ACRES; healthy location; 21 miles from New-York; good house, with lawn, well shaded; productive orchard, and variety of fruits; brook crosses part of the farm; excellent barn and outbuildings; land of superior quality; is a desirable farm, having a choice of markets at Rahway, Elizabeth, Newark or New-York. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FIFTH-AV. AND 30TH-ST.—FOR SALE—The very desirable brown-stone dwelling-house, northwest corner of 5th-av. and 30th-st.; lot 40x125 feet; house 35 feet front on the avenue with spacious extension building in the rear; possession immediately; also the stable on south side of 30th-st., opposite the dwelling-house, 25x98.9 feet. Apply to Executors of W. W. DE FORREST, deceased, No. 83 South-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a handsome three-story brown-stone house, 24 feet wide, with all the modern improvements newly furnished throughout. Immediate possession will be given as the owner intends going abroad at once. Location near Fifth-avenue Hotel. For permits apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot, No. 19 East 22th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City.

House built for the owner, first-class and in good order. Immediate possession given. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—100 acres, stocked with all kinds of fine fruit, and with about 30 acres in valuable timber, on the line of New-Jersey Railroad, within 10 minutes' drive of depot at Rahway. Apply to THOMAS STEWART, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, on Gramercy Park, an extra large and elegant house and stable, with extra-sized lot, situated on one of the best corners of the Park. For full particulars and permits to view the premises, apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-house and lots No. 266 West 20th-st.; house double width, 44 feet, is in fine order, with first-class modern appointments, and pleasantly located opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary grounds. Apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., 110 Wall st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE ESTATE OF the late SAMUEL S. HOWLAND, in Westchester County, near Dobbs' Ferry. For particulars apply to A. SMEDBERG No. 48 Exchange-place, or to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—NEAR WALL-ST. FERRY, Brooklyn, the modern-built three-story brick house, No. 242 Hicks-st.; has all improvements and is in perfect order; possession to suit purchaser; price $8,000. Apply on premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—120 ACRES UNDER HIGH state of cultivation, 3 miles from Plainfield, N. J.; has large house, barn, and all necessary outbuildings, good fences, &c. Apply to J. BROOKS & CO., No. 83 Gold-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT TOTTENVILLE, S. I., TERMINUS of the Staten Island Railroad, a first-class cottage of ten rooms, now building, three minutes' walk from depot and river; splendid river prospect; can keep a boat; plenty of fish, clams, oysters and game. Apply of the owner, No. 223 Barrow-st., Jersey City.

NO. 265 HENRY-ST. FOR SALE—(BE-tween Montgomery and Governeur sts.,) 2½-story brick house, 23x38, with water and gas; in good order; good neighborhood; lot 25x30. Inquire of WM. H. HANMER, No. 54 Cliff-st.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—First-class three-story high-stoop, brown-stone house, 24.6x60x100; complete order; for sale cheap, with or without furniture; immediate possession.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Nine first-class stores, lying together, situate in the Third Ward; very desirable as an investment. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

DOUBLE HOUSE FOR SALE.—NO. 109 West 14th-st., with stable in the rear; house very roomy and very substantially built; in perfect order; immediate possession; price $65,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—SPLENDID FRAME house and eight lots; vicinity of New-York-av.; if applied for immediately will be sold at a great bargain. Also, other houses. Immediate possession. MACOMBER, No. 321 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY, a first-class brown-stone front house, furnished; well located. Also, a place at Rye, N. Y. Apply to LODER BROS. & CO., No. 315 Broadway.

TO CAPITALISTS.—SIX LOTS ON THE 5TH-av., opposite Central Park, near the grand entrance. Apply to THOS. DUGAN, office Fifth-avenue Hotel.

PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE—NO. 73 West 18th-st. Apply at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 19, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—ON A CORNER ON 4TH-AV., A large first-class [illegible]-basement house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

PARIS—GRAND HOTEL MIRABEAU,

No. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX.

This magnificent first-class hotel, recently embellished and elegantly furnished, has been patronized during the present century by the first families of both hemispheres, and justifies its renown by its unique situation in the most fashionable part of Paris, its beautifully laid out garden in the midst of a court-yard, ornamented with a perpetually running fountain, (advantages as to public health which have no equal among the Paris hotels,) its excellent cuisine, and the care and attention shown to its distinguished guests. There are large and small apartments, at all prices; private restaurant, coffee-rooms, saloons, reading and smoking rooms, letter-box, interpreters, carriages, &c., &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States of America for the Eastern District of New-York, held at the United States Court-rooms in the City of Brooklyn, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six—Present, Hon. Charles L. Benedict, District Judge—GEORGE PLACE and CHARLES PLACE *vs.* The STEAMBOAT CITY OF NORWICH, HER TACKLE, &c.—A libel having been filed in the above-entitled cause to recover damages for certain merchandise lost on board said steamboat *City of Norwich*, by reason of a collision between her and the schooner *General S. Van Vliet*, on Long Island Sound, on the 18th day of April, 1866; and the said steamboat having been attached by, and being now in custody of, the Marshal of this District, under and by virtue of the process of this Court, issued pursuant to the prayer of said libel: and the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company having appeared in said cause and presented a petition to the Court, setting forth, among other things, that they were the owners of said steamboat, &c., at the time of the collision aforesaid; that by reason of such collision the said steamboat took fire and sank, having on board a cargo belonging to numerous owners unknown to the petitioners, and that the claims arising out of the collision and loss aforesaid will, if established, exceed the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision and the fire occasioned thereby, and praying that said petitioners may be declared entitled to the benefit of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to limit the liability of shipowners and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1851, and that said steamboat, &c., may be discharged from custody, and that she and her owners may be discharged from further liability by reason of the said collision and fire, and the loss arising therefrom, upon giving a stipulation for the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision, fire and loss, such stipulation to be for the benefit of the libelants and of all others who may intervene and prove themselves entitled to compensation for damages sustained in consequence of said collision, fire and loss, and praying for other and further relief, &c.

Now, on reading and filing said petition, and on motion of J. W. C. Leveridge, Proctor for the petitioners, ordered that all parties having claims against said steamboat or her owners, arising out of the collision, fire and loss aforesaid, be and appear before this Court at the United States Court-rooms, Number 139 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn aforesaid, on the seventh day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted, and why the Court should not make such other or further order in the premises as may seem meet.

And on like motion, it is further ordered that a copy of this order be served, by publication thereof in the Brooklyn *Union* and in the NEW-YORK TIMES, daily, for fourteen days prior to the return thereof. By the Court.

SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Proctor.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FREDERICK LONG, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. CORDIER and ROBERT BROWN, Defendants. Summons—For a money demand on Contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and fifty-five dollars and sixty-nine cents, with interest from the seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated October 8, 1866.

HENRY C. PRATT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp 50 cents canceled.

o13-law6w

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SU-perior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask, metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 3,

will be presented,

THE NEW COMEDY,

received on every representation by

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES,

by H. J. Byron, entitled

£100,000.

with new scenery, costumes, appointments and excellent cast of characters.

CONSTANT NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

BY DESIRE,

revival of a few of the

OLD STANDARD COMEDIES.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 5,

THE RIVALS.

(The first of the Series.)

To be followed by an early production of

THE DOUBLE GALLANT.

(The second of the Series.)

Alternating with the present attractions as follows:

MONDAY, Nov. 5—THE RIVALS.
TUESDAY, Nov. 6—£100,000.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7—FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
THURSDAY, Nov. 8—FAST FAMILY.
FRIDAY, Nov. 9—£100,000.
SATURDAY, Nov. 10—THE RIVALS.

In active preparation, a new and original Comedy.

NOTE.—Notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK and other members of the company not included in the present performances.

The box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

RISTORI'S RETURN ON MONDAY, NOV. 12.—Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that after the conclusion of two weeks' engagement in Boston, Mme. RISTORI will return for a period of two weeks to New-York, and will give her SECOND SEASON OF SIX NIGHTS' DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES IN NEW-YORK and TWO IN BROOKLYN before her departure for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. During the season will be produced

ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR, PIA DE TOLOMEI and DEBORAH.

Subscription books open to-day at Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway.

In Brooklyn, Mme. RISTORI, THURSDAY, Nov. 15 and 22.

MONDAY, Nov. 12, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.

The sale of reserved seats for single nights commences MONDAY, Nov. 5.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

TUESDAY AND THURSDAY—OPERA.
SATURDAYS—COMEDY VAUDEVILLE.

SATURDAY, NOV. 3, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
FRENCH OPERA—MATINEE.
THE CROWN DIAMONDS.
Admission $1 to all parts of the house.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 7¾ precisely,
LES PETITES MAINS.
Comedy in 3 acts, by Labiche and Martin.
CA MAGACE—Musical Interlude.
LES DEUX AVEUGLES.
Bouffonnerie Musicale by Offenbach.

Ticket Offices at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

DIRECTOR....................MAX MARETZEK

TWO GRAND OPERA NIGHTS.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock.
FAUST, FAUST.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
MLLE. STELLA BONHEUR, (her first appearance.)
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI FOSCATI.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock.
First appearance of
SIGNORINA ANTOINETTA RONCONI,
ELISIR ET AMORE.
SIGNORINA ANTOINETTA RONCONI.
SIGNOR BARAGLI. SIGNOR ANTONUCCI.
GIORGIO RONCONI,
In his world-renowned character of Dr. Dulcamara.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING in Brooklyn, at the Box-office of the Academy, and in New-York at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

BATEMAN CONCERTS.
FIRST GRAND MATINEE.
THIS DAY (Saturday) Nov. 3.

At 12 M. Doors open at 11:15.

Admission $1, with secured seats.

Mme. PAREPA will sing Meyerbeer's aria, "Robert, toi que j'aime;" Claribel's famous ballad, "Five o'clock in the Morning," and with Sig. BRIGNOLI, the duo, "Parigi o cara" (Traviata.)

Signor BRIGNOLI will sing Verdi's Romanza, "La mia letizia" (Lombardi); Mr. J. L. Hatton's popular ballad, "Good by, Sweetheart," and the duo with Mme. Parepa.

Signor FERRANTI will sing the Tarentella, "Gia la luna," and the song, "The Fop."

Signor FORTUNA will sing "Eri tu," (Ballo in Maschera.)

Mr. S. B. MILLS will perform Liszt's fantasia, "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Mr. CARL ROSA will play Leonard's "Souvenir d'Haydn."

THE GRAND ORCHESTRA (Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Director,) will perform the Overtures, "Poet and Peasant," and "Le Nozze di Figaro," and a grand march.

Mr. J. L. HATTON at the Piano.

Concerts on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of next week, and a GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

Secured seats, $1 50. Entrance tickets, $1. To be had at Steinway Hall, Beer & Schirmer's, Pond's, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GRAND MATINEE.

SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.

STEINWAY HALL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
ORCHESTRA, EIGHTY PERFORMERS.

Conductor.........................CARL BERGMANN

Public Rehearsal No. 2, Saturday, Nov. 3, at 3 P. M.
Public Rehearsal No. 3, Saturday, Nov. 17, at 10 A. M.
First Concert, Saturday Evening, Nov. 17.

Subscription received at the usual places.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 BROADWAY.

PRONOUNCED	The Great Leon,	IL BACIO.
BY THE	Edwin Kelly.	LITTLE BAREFOOT.
PUBLIC AND	George Christy.	LOLLY POP.
PRESS	John Allen.	SHE IS SO SWEET.
UNRIVALED.	Dick Sands.	CHAMPION CLOG.
CROWDED	John F. Oberist.	SWISS WARBLER.
HOUSES.	Domestic Bliss.	SCREAMING JOKES.

MRS. LADY OR-DER-LY'S SE-CRET!

DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY

INTENSE EXCITEMENT—EVERY NIGHT.

Basket Trick.	THE HARTZ'S	Wondrous Head
Growth of Flowers,	52D	And other Miracles,
Every Night.	Performance.	Every Night.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs, $1. For sale at the Hall from 8 A. M. till 1 P. M. Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

A MYSTERY SHORTLY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GRAND MATINEE.

SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

MEETINGS.

OFFICERS' UNION OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The first annual meeting of this Association will be held on FRIDAY next, the 9th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., at Delmonico's, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av. A full and punctual attendance of members is particularly requested. By order. S. HASTINGS GRANT,

CLINTON HALL, Nov. 2, 1866. Recording Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for members of the Council, by the stockholders, will be held on MONDAY, Nov. 5, at 9 A. M., in the Council-room, in the University, Washington-square. The poll will be open for one hour. HOWARD CROSBY, Secretary.

OCT. 31, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of SONNTAG & BEGGS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HERMAN SONNTAG,

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1866. J. P. BEGGS.

HERMAN SONNTAG, having bought the entire interest of Mr. JOS. P. BEGGS, assumes all outstanding business, and will continue the importation of musical instruments on his own account, at No. 1½ Maiden-lane.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of PARKE & NICHOLS, for the transaction of a general stock and gold commission business, at No. 21 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place.

H. S. PARKE,
LE ROY NICHOLS,

Members of the New-York Stock Exchange, Gold Room and Mining Board.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the name of LOUIS A. GEYER & CO. is this day dissolved. The business of the New-York Restaurant, Nos. 734 and 736 Broadway, will be continued by LOUIS A. GEYER.

LOUIS A. GEYER,
THEODORE SCHMALHOLZ.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1866.

OUR BUSINESS CONNECTION WITH Mr. W. H. DECKER has terminated this day by its own limitation. We will continue the lumber and timber business at the foot of Gansevoort-st.

F. J. BARRETO & CO.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

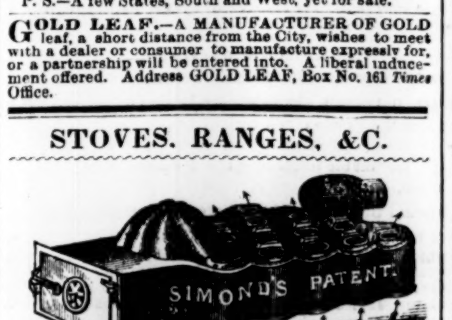
TO CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESS MEN.—I have just secured Letters Patent in Great Britain, France and Belgium for Suggett's celebrated BORED WELL, which I offer for sale. By my process a good well of pure water can be obtained in two hours without digging.

For terms, &c., apply to KENYON & CO., No. 151 Broadway, (up stairs,) or to the Patentee, JAMES SUGGETT, Cortland Village, N. Y.

P. S.—A few States, South and West, yet for sale.

GOLD LEAF.—A MANUFACTURER OF GOLD leaf, a short distance from the City, wishes to meet with a dealer or consumer to manufacture expressly for, or a partnership will be entered into. A liberal inducement offered. Address GOLD LEAF, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.



SIMOND'S PATENT.

J. H. SIMONDS, No. 52 Cliff-st.,
Manufacturer of
HEATING APPARATUS. Also,
SUPERIOR COOKING RANGES.

GOTHIC FURNACES—FIRE-PLACE, PAR-lor and portable heaters; gas heating and cooking stoves; Magee's elevated oven ranges; zero refrigerators. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av., N Y

COUNTERS, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF and awning-posts wanted. Apply at 600 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

Just arrived, and now on exhibition at all hours, a

RARE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,

consisting of the following splendid specimens:

DWARF ELEPHANT, JENNY LIND, very small;
DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL, only one in America in twenty-eight years;
ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, only one in the United States;
WHITE HIMMALAYAH MOUNTAIN BEAR, never before seen in this country;
SILVER-STRIPED HYENA, the only living specimen to be found in the United States. Also,
LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, WOLVES, SACRED CATTLE, SOUTH AMERICAN TAPIR, DEER, PELICANS, BLACK SWANS, WHITE PEACOCKS, ASIATIC NYLGHAU, JAPANESE MASKIN SWAN, THIBET BEAR, MONKEYS, GOLD AND SILVER PHEASANTS, SPANISH MACAWS, and over TWO HUNDRED AUSTRALIAN BIRDS, ALL LIVING.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½.
THE BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
THE SEA OF ICE.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND EFFECTS.

Also, on exhibition at all hours,

COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.

Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities. Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER.......................DIRECTOR

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
BOUCICAULT'S ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA, THE

Long Strike

WITH A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
NEW AND ELABORATE SCENERY.
Secure your seats between 9 and 4 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....................WM. WHEATLEY

Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.

EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
THE BLACK CROOK.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
SILVER CASCADE
AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION-SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.

GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.

No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..................................Director.

MATINEES, WED. and SAT., AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON,
STEEPLE CHASE RIDER.
DASHING HEROIC ACT.
M'LLE CARLOTTA DE BERG.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED EQUESTRIENNE.
JAMES E. COOKE
IN HIS PICTURES FROM PICKWICK.
THE SMALL PONIES.
THE SUPERB HORSES.
THE BOLD RIDERS.
THE MIRACULOUS GYMNASTS.
Concluding with the pantomime of the
SCULPTOR'S TRIUMPH.

IRVING HALL—SUNDAY CONCERT.

TENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock.

SIGNOR SEVERINI, Tenor, his second appearance in New-York.
MR. J. H. POLLACK, Baritone.
MR. A. F. TOULMIN, Harp Soloist, his first appearance at these concerts.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
MR. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor,
and his celebrated
orchestra of 40 solo performers. On this occasion will be performed for the first time this season
LISZT'S PRELUDES.
ALSO
VISIONS IN A DREAM,
with zitter solo by Mr. Heindle, and
MOZART'S TURKISH MARCH.
TICKETS 50 cents.

STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.

Reopening of Mr. MOZIER'S exhibition of MARBLE STATUARY for eight days and evenings. Will positively close on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, when the statues will be sent to their owners and the group of "The Return of the Prodigal Son" offered for sale by Mr. Leeds, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MATINEE.

SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
BLACK CROOK AND GRAND BALLET.

NIBLOS.

BLACK CROOK.

Choice seats for every evening at ticket office, No. 575 Broadway, room No. 1.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE WISE IN TIME.—"Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue," (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Beware of poisons, drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private circulars. Board provided.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES Impotency, Dr. Kennedy's Invigorators will immediately cause a restoration of the animal functions. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes o impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN. TO-NIGHT at 8.

W. STUART..Manager.

SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1866,
LAST NIGHT OF
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
In her matchless impersonation of
LADY AUDLEY,
supported by
MR. J. C. McCOLLUM AND A GREAT CAST.

MONDAY, Nov. 5, first night of the brilliant new Comedy, DIANA, OR LOVE'S MASQUERADE, by Dr. Marston, author of "The Favorite of Fortune."

DONNA DIANA......................................Mrs. BOWERS

Box-sheet now open.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers......................Mark Smith and Lewis Baker.

THIS EVENING, at 8, Byron's successful Comedy,
WAR TO THE KNIFE,
to be followed by the capital burlesque,
PERDITA; OR, THE ROYAL MILKMAID,

which was most flatteringly received upon the occasion of its first production in New-York on Friday evening, presented with appropriate scenery, costumes, &c., and with an excellent distribution, including Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Mandeville, Miss Cole, Mrs. Bland, and Messrs. Mark Smith, Baker, Gomersal, Bland, Percy, Chapman and Mack.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7—First night of the new drama,
GRIFFITH GAUNT,
by Augustin Daly, Esq., founded on Charles Reade's stirring romance.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor...........................Mr. J. W. LINGARD

SATURDAY NIGHT,

Three of our best pieces. The famous Leger story of the
GUN MAKER OF MOSCOW.
The capital drama of
JONATHAN BRADFORD,
AND
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager ....G. L. FOX

THE FEMALE HORSE THIEF.

Miss FANNY HERRING, Mr. G. FOX, the Company.

THE FOREST OF BONDY.
THE DOG OF MONTARGIS.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,

NOS. 45 AND 47 BOWERY.

Last appearance but one of

Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 3, as HEINRICH, THE GERMAN POET, in Carl von Holtei's drama, LORBEERBAUM UND BETTELSTAB, ODER DREI WINTER EINES DEUTSCHEN DICHTERS, (Laurel Tree and Beggar's Staff; or, Three Winters of a German Poet.)

Monday, Nov. 5, positively last appearance of Mr. Bogumil Dawison in his great character of Othello.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS!

5TH-AV. OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining 5th-av. Hotel.

TREMENDOUS HOUSES, BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the GREAT ETHIOPIAN SPECTACLE, ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGON. Also, ROLLIN HOWARD every evening. MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.

BATEMAN CONCERTS.

To save the public from the impositions of speculators,

GOOD SEATS

for the above concerts can always be obtained at the ticket office, in the Hall, the evenings on which they are announced to be given.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.—Just arrived from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, the head and right arm of Probst, the murderer of the Deering family. Renewed attractions. In addition to the magnificent collection of Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History, there will be lectures at 2½ and 8 P. M. upon the Microscope, with splendid illustrations, in all departments of science and art. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. No. 618 Broadway.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

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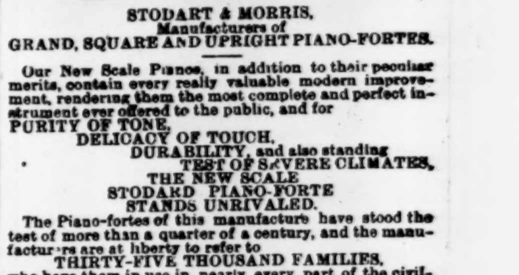

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Manufacturers of
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Our New Scale Pianos, in addition to their peculiar merits, contain every really valuable modern improvement, rendering them the most complete and perfect instrument ever offered to the public, and for

PURITY OF TONE,
DELICACY OF TOUCH,
DURABILITY, and also standing
TEST OF SEVERE CLIMATES,
THE NEW SCALE
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STANDS UNRIVALED.

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Warerooms, No. 684 Broadway, New-York.
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All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

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DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.

Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.

Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

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Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. A SATURDAY morning class will be formed at Sawyer's Rooms, commencing Nov. 2. Hours 10½ to 12½. Please send for circular.

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No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, now open for the reception of pupils at his new and elegant Hall,

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Ladies' Class, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.

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Private lessons at hours not engaged with classes.

Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

MME. AUGUSTA'S DANCING ACADEMY in Brooklyn will open on the 7th of November, at No. 120 Clinton-st., corner of Atlantic. For circulars apply to H. DICKINSON, druggist, corner of Montague and Hicks sts., Brooklyn.

LOCAL POLITICS.

MASS MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

Radical Republican Rally in Brooklyn—Addresses by Gov. Curtin, Col. Gibson and Gen. Butler—Butler Proposes to Discuss the Usurpations of the Executive and the Remedies Therefor, Next Week.

The announcement that Gen. BUTLER would address the people of Brooklyn drew an immense audience last night at the Academy of Music. The building has often been filled before, but on this occasion it failed to accommodate a tithe of the crowd that assembled, and the greater proportion were obliged to be content with such speaking as was furnished at the temporary stands erected on Montague-street. It had been rumored that an attempt would be made by certain parties to serve a criminal process on Gen. BUTLER, and that, possibly, trouble might result therefrom. Inspector FOLK, with a large force, was on duty and prepared for the emergency. The arrival of a constable with a process served to increase the excitement, and eager eyes watched the door, waiting for the coming man.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Mr. S. M. GRISWOLD, President of the Central Club, and until the arrival of Gen. BUTLER the vast audience was kept in good humor by Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Mr. GIBSON, of Ohio. When Gen. BUTLER appeared he was greeted with a storm of applause, which subsided as he took his seat, and Mr. GIBSON continued his speech. After Gen. BUTLER's brief apology, he was escorted to the green-room, where the afore-mentioned constable was in waiting. The summons and process (civil) were served, the constable retired, and the General and his friends drove away.

The Chairman, S. M. GRISWOLD, Esq., announced the object of the meeting and made the following remarks:

SPEECH OF MR. GRISWOLD.

Four years ago the question before us was rebellion, to-day it is the same. When GRANT and SHERMAN put down the rebellion we had hoped that peace would reign throughout the land, but, unhappily, it is not so, for the man who occupies the Presidential chair has proved himself untrue to the party by whom he was elected. Yet unawed by any fear of the result, if it be necessary to the country's peace, that man shall be impeached before the people. [Great cheering.] Yet we hope that this will not be so, [applause,] and that the result of the coming election will be all that shall be necessary to show the purpose and the determination of the North. The Chairman then introduced Mr. THOMAS G. SHERMAN, who read the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That these citizens of Brooklyn, who heartily sustained the Government of the United States in prosecuting the war against rebellion, should and will as heartily sustain their representatives in Congress in securing the just fruits of victory.

Resolved, That we disclaim all thoughts of vengeance toward the South, and earnestly desire its prosperity; but while waiving indemnity for the past, we are all the more resolutely bent upon having security for the future, and while desiring to show the utmost magnanimity toward our foes, we cannot appreciate the magnanimity which consists in putting our faithful friends under the feet of their bitterest enemies.

Resolved, That ANDREW JOHNSON, by his wicked betrayal of the party to which he owes everything, and of the cause to which he had pledged himself, by his usurpation of legislative power, by the insults which he has heaped upon a loyal and faithful Congress, by his corrupt use of official patronage, and by his complicity in, and apologies for, the atrocious massacre at New-Orleans, has shown himself to be utterly unworthy of his position, and deserving of the severest condemnation of the American people.

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress; and we believe that good faith requires the admission of every Southern State which, promptly and honestly ratifying that amendment, may present itself before the existing Congress with representatives that have always been loyal and a constituency that is loyal now.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the existing Congress to complete the work of reconstruction, and to guarantee to every State a republican form of government; and therefore it is its duty, in case the terms of reconstruction already offered are rejected, to immediately reorganize the rebellious States upon the basis of equal suffrage for all loyal men.

SPEECH OF GOV. CURTIN.

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, was received with tremendous cheering. He said that the States of Pennsylvania and New-York generally act together in all good things. During the war this was especially the case. The result of the voting of the two peoples at elections has been the same. Pennsylvania had, in those years, expressed itself in unmistakable figures in October, and in November New-York had followed up victory by triumph, and he came before them, the people of Brooklyn, to ask them to again follow the example of their peaceful neighbor. He had no fears as to what the result in this State would be, and, indeed, he did not suppose there was any real necessity of holding large meetings of that kind except to discuss the questions of the day presented by the aspect of our Administration. To-day, the position of the rebels was not one whit more loyal than when LEE made his mock submission to the Union army, except their want of an army. He did not desire to be inconsiderate in the treatment of the rebels, but he did believe that if terms for the restoration or reconstruction of the Southern States were to be made they should be dictated by the loyal North. [Loud applause.] The Republican Party carried us through the war; it cared for the soldier, and followed him in his wearied marches; in his trials and sufferings; it was the party that prevailed in Congress. He wished the President had called Congress together to deliberate upon the terms of peace; but he had been unfortunate in asserting—in daring to assert a policy of his own, and insisting upon its adoption in contempt of the popular will. He did not believe that ABRAHAM LINCOLN would have dared to assume any such disputed power. It was not ABRAHAM LINCOLN's war, and surely it was not ANDREW JOHNSON's war; it was the war of the American people, and they had sent to Congress men to represent their ideas of the proper terms to be dictated for reconstruction, and again several States had declared that Congress was right, and Pennsylvania had united by a most decisive majority in declaring Congress right and the President wrong. [Applause.] Congress had made no propositions that were not truly magnanimous to the enemies of the country. They proposed that the four millions of people made free, who were always loyal, who never betrayed a loyal soldier, should be invested with the rights of freemen. The time might come when it would be necessary to turn round and rest the cause of Government in the loyal people of the South. [Applause.] The amendment to the Constitution left it to the States to give the suffrage to the negroes, but it was not proposed to admit their representatives to Congress, with the negroes counted in their basis of representation, unless they had votes equal to that basis. He would rather trust the cause of the Government in the hands of the poor and ignorant loyal negroes of the South than in the hands of Southern rebels and Northern sympathizers. [Applause] He had the most supreme contempt for the political scoundrels who attempted to mislead the public mind from the support of their negroes who fought for them and their Government. The speaker concluded by saying that Congress and the President were now before the people, and the people's verdict must be for the one or the other; and if for Congress, then it must be remembered that the President must execute the laws,—not make and execute them. Gov. CURTIN retired amid enthusiastic applause.

SPEECH OF GEN. GIBSON.

Gen. WM. S. GIBSON, of Ohio, having been received with great cheering, said: I came here from the State who gave CHASE to the Bench, GRANT, a SHERMAN and SHERIDAN to the army, 300,000 soldiers to the suppression of the rebellion and a majority of 40,000 votes for the support of the Government, came here to ask you to say, as we have done, that that rebellion which was drowned with loyal blood shall be governed by loyal ballots. The speaker then proceeded at considerable length to review the conduct of the Executive, severely reprehending the late overtures to the Southern States. The speaker brought the house down when, protesting against the payment of the rebel debt, he said that should it be that his son, when he grew up to be a man, went to Louisiana to raise sugar-cane, he, the speaker, now refused to consent that that son of his should be taxed to pay England for the bayonet that was put through his father's leg. The General then went on to show the justice of Northern demands upon the South, and the necessity to the future peace of the country that every stipulation of the Constitutional Amendment should be enforced by the Northern people, and closed a brilliant speech with a stirring appeal to the loyalty of the Boys in Blue. After the applause which followed Gen. GIBSON's address had subsided, Gen. BUTLER came forward and was received with tumultuous cheers. He spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MAJOR-GEN. BUTLER.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I wish I could adequately repay you for your warm and enthusiastic reception. I have left a sick room that I might meet with you to express my sentiments in favor of the object for which you are assembled. It was my design to address you on the questions of the hour, but it would be physically impossible at this time. I will, before long, meet with you and speak upon the evils of Executive usurpation, and the constitutional means of relief therefrom. There will be ample time for the consideration of such topics after the election, and they will remain proper themes for discussion until the meeting of Congress. Thanking you again for your kind reception, I beg to retire. [Applause.]

Hon. MALON CHANCE, of Ohio, was then called upon, and addressed the meeting at considerable length.

OUTSIDE MEETING.

The crowd outside was as large and respectable as the audience which filled the Academy. The speakers were Hon. MALON CHANCE, of Ohio, S. B. CHITTENDEN, and Gen. LITTLEFIELD, of Illinois.

The throng was swelled throughout the evening by the Ward club processions from every Ward in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. The display of transparencies, with a great variety of devices, was very large, and the enthusiasm was kept up to the end of the proceedings.

Democratic Mass Meeting at the Wigwam in Court-street—The Roof and Flooring Give Way—A General Smash—A Few Persons Only Slightly Injured.

The Democrats of Brooklyn held a mass meeting at the Wigwam in Court-street last evening. There was a large attendance. D. P. BARNARD, Esq., presided. Hon. GEORGE W. MILLER, of Rochester, being introduced, commenced his address upon the affairs of the country, when suddenly there was a crash, and the audience in the southerly part of the structure were precipitated through the floor—the floor, and a portion of the roof having fallen down in consequence of the large crowd present. It happened, fortunately, that only a few persons were injured, and none of those seriously. A number of hats were lost and some overcoats are missing, all of which (found) were taken to the Chief Engineer's office in the City Hall and to the Forty-first Precinct Station-house, where they were obtained by the owners, who crowded about in large numbers. Most of them obtained what they had lost. Others who have lost their hats can procure them this morning.

The Wigwam is a very frail wooden structure, cheaply built, and not fit for such audiences as usually congregate in political headquarters during an exciting campaign.

It is surprising that no person was killed, for there never was a more complete wreck than that affair presented last evening.

The meeting adjourned after the accident, and the speaking continued on the stoop of a neighboring porter-house.

Sergent CORNELL and Roundsman RIGGS, with a party from the Forty-first Precinct Police, were promptly on hand, and did every thing possible to relieve those who had been injured, and to search for the hats and overcoats that had been lost. Chief Engineer CUNNINGHAM and Assistant Engineer PETER FITZPATRICK, with others of the Fire Department, were also active in rendering all the aid in their power.

The Wigwam, it is probable, will be refitted to-day, as on this (Saturday) evening, the final mass meeting before the election is to be held.

THE LOYAL VETERANS.

Mass Meeting of Republican Soldiers and Sailors at Cooper Institute—Speeches by Maj.-Gen. Fremont, Gen. Devin, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Others.

In accordance with the published announcements, a large audience assembled last evening at Cooper Institute, to listen to Republican addresses by prominent speakers upon the issues of the day. The meeting was called in the interest of the "Loyal Veterans'" organization, of which Gen. JOHN COCHRANE is President. The large hall was crowned at an early hour, there being many ladies, for whom seats were reserved, among the audience. An unusual display of flags was made about the speakers' platform, the Stars and Stripes hanging in graceful festoons over the arches in the rear, while at the front, small "N. Y. S. G." guidons gracefully surmounted stacks of muskets. The audience was kept sometime before the meeting was formally opened, but with the good humor characteristic of New-York audiences, the time was spent in spasmodic stamping, after the fashion so well known in the Bowery theatres. An excellent brass band was in attendance, and relieved the tedium of waiting by playing in a spirited manner national and other popular airs. When Gen. COCHRANE appeared upon the platform, escorting Gen. FREMONT, a perfect tumult of applause greeted the latter gentleman. Gen. SIEGEL, Gen. FOSTER, and other distinguished military men, occupied the platform.

Gen. COCHRANE called the meeting to order, making a short and spirited address, explanatory of the objects of the meeting. He said that the organization of loyal veterans extended throughout the land, and was pledged to the maintenance of the principles enunciated by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and for which they had struggled and suffered. The issue before you, he said, is whether this shall be a Republican Government or the Government of one man. He said the rebellion yet lived at the South, and instanced the New-Orleans and Memphis riots. The duty you have to do is to finish crushing the rebellion. [Applause]. The speaker then introduced Major-Gen. FREMONT as presiding officer, calling him "the author and executor of the Emancipation Proclamation," and said that upon Missouri's soil he was the first to teach the negro that he was free. Gen. FREMONT was received with great applause, and it was some time before order was sufficiently restored to enable him to speak.

SPEECH OF MAJ.-GEN. FREMONT.

SOLDIERS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have to thank Gen. COCHRANE for an introduction which gives me so agreeable a reception. What he says is always so well and so agreeably said as to insure that for itself. I thank you very warmly for the cordiality you have expressed toward me. Our meeting to-night is an incident in the movement to continue to the citizen soldiery of the war their appropriate place in the service of the country. During the war the people were represented by the armies which they sent into the field; now, actual war being over, the people are represented by their Congress alone, but the questions involved are not yet settled. The conditions of a permanent peace are not yet surely adjusted; and you, loyal veterans, are now again called up, this time as citizens, to give to the people the aid of your organized power in their determination to sustain Congress. [Loud cheering.] It seems fit that you—to whom the country is indebted for its safety—should have a distinct voice in settling these questions, and in pronouncing upon these conditions. You sacrificed the individuality which is so really dear to every American; you left your families, and abandoned avenues of wealth or competency; and you owe it to yourselves and to the men who fell by your sides on the field, to say that these sacrifices be made effective. Soldiers, the people have confidence in you; they are grateful to you for the past, and they rely upon you for the future for national security, and they would take pleasure in fostering and maintaining that military spirit which is now only another word for patriotism. We know that the people of this country have a generous forbearance to faults, and a large appreciation of services rendered. To you the measure of this gratitude is large, as your services are recognized to be great. Everywhere they would take pleasure in giving shape to this feeling for you, but it is necessary that you and your services and your wishes should be clearly represented, that this feeling among the people in your favor should not be allowed to slumber, and that your power should not be left unused. The object of these meetings is to spread the knowledge of your organizations, to provide a way to give expression to this power, and to bring to bear upon the issues of the day the organized force and unity which gave you victory on the field, and so to aid in bringing to an end the agitations which disturb the country and seriously retard its return to prosperity, if they do not actually prevent its peace. In the South itself the best men and the best intellects are against these agitations, but they want to know what the feeling of the North finally is. Upon that basis they propose to stand. When they are satisfied about this, when they know they cannot have what they have been encouraged to struggle for, they will turn their energies to something else, and occupy themselves in repairing the waste which they have brought upon their country. But it is necessary that the North should present a solid compact front upon its policy in respect to the South. [Applause.] In making this settlement, in reaching these results, the views of New-York would go far to decide in favor of quiet, and certainly the best interests of this great centre of wealth and enterprise are nearly concerned in doing so. The repressed activity of the country, the unemployed material which the war has spread around, are finding avenues in the West and Southwest, and any revolution would be disastrous. Now is the time to encourage all this; these elements are now to be encouraged; they make the bonds of peace. The South wants to rebuild its railroads, the North wishes to develop the great resources in the heart of this continent. In this renewal and development of resources are the surest means to absorb the excitement of war, to promote the general prosperity and to pay the war debt. But now is the time for action. Civilization is going westward like the shadow of a cloud. Every day when the sun rises he sees newly-broken ground; every day he is later in reaching the smoke of the westward-bound locomotive and the pioneer's log cabin. [Applause.] The West has been a little beforehand with you veterans in this matter of organization. Latterly, when I passed through the Western States on the eve of their elections, I had thought that the sacrifices of the war had, perhaps, dulled their patriotism, and had drained them of their able-bodied men: but I had the pleasant surprise to see their crowds coming together like this, really as if they came out of the ground. Men armed for conflict—men of powerful frame, vigorous and manly, with an iron grasp, fitted, as I told them, to grasp the musket; mounted men were going to their meetings; their camp-fires blazed over the country as in 1861, and you saw the result in their recent election. [Cheers.] The great army of the West added another to their list of victories. Your elections take place on the 6th; on the 7th the verdict of the people will be known, and New-York will take her position. On that same day another city of the sea will be restored to her old place, so long withheld. On that day VICTOR EMMANUEL makes his formal entry into free Venice, as a part of United Italy. [Applause.] The force of progress, crowned by her own vote, made her free. The force of progress has been at work here. Shall not your own votes complete it? Can you not on that day add New-York to the united North? [Cries of "Yes," and cheering.] Is it a greater and worse than Austrian rule which you have to overcome? Is there a Quadrilateral here too formidable for you to attempt? This great City certainly should be in harmony with the country. It is its commercial centre—the centre of its wealth and its enterprise; it should also be the representative of its spirit of liberty and its conscience. I was about to ask that you would make one more effort in favor of the good cause. I know that you have won many laurels; but they are blood-stained, reddened now by the hues of Autumn, like the leaves that we now see around us; but a successful effort would make them green and Spring-like, full of new promise of life and peace. I have said that this great City should be in harmony with the country; that she should also be, as she is, a representative of its wealth and prosperity; that she should represent its spirit of liberty and its conscience. Individual instances are abundant to show us her truer character. Her merchant princes give fortunes to the people, great libraries for their instruction, and this building in which we stand is a temple given for the good of the people; but it is by her votes, and we can all of us give these, that her character is made known and her influence felt abroad. She is too young not to be generous, and too powerful not to be grand. No older city could as well represent the embodied idea of her growing wealth, her power and inexhaustive vitality. See her here as she stands by the edge of the sea, her glorious youth illuminated with light from the east, she needs no known attribute—the facts of her day are more wonderful than fable. Her hand rests on lightnings more potent than any of Jove's thunder-bolts; the ends of the earth are in unison with her, thrilling to her magnetic touch; behind her radiate her inland roads, which penetrate vast plains and reach her mountains, all bringing in great wealth; her gates are on each sea, the oceans bring tribute to her feet, and she needs no crown of towers or turrets, no riding across the rough seas to prove her power abroad. At home remain the true defenders of a nation—her men. [Cheers.] I will not pursue the subject further. I will only add that this is not a contest of parties. The feeling of the North, or as I prefer to say, the American feeling [applause] is to maintain and bind up this nation. Nothing that is in conflict with this feeling will stand, nothing will change it with the people; it is her fixed and immutable idea—what Europe has learned to call "the American idea." If not motives of patriotism then motives of self-interest will come to its support—will bring men to its support. Parties will go down before it, and any man who ventures to oppose it will go down. [Loud cheering.] I have taken too much of your time, but I wish to add the words of a man who himself lived his words, a man who was the head of a convention, of a nation that has made the noblest and most consistent and steadiest struggle for constitutional liberty. When before the recent war in Europe the Emperor of Austria offered to the Hungarian convention compromises instead of constitution, the head of the convention replied: "We refuse to accept your conditions; we have waited; we can afford to wait. The life of a man is short; the life of a nation long." [Enthusiastic applause, amid which the speaker retired.]

SPEECH OF GEN. WOODFORD.

At the close of Gen. FREMONT's remarks there were loud calls for "WOODFORD," in answer to which the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor took the stand, and was received with prolonged cheers. He thanked the audience for the cordial reception, and said he would return the favor by making a short speech. The issue of the present campaign, he said, was simple and sharply defined. It was simply whether we who flogged rebellion in the field should now permit disloyalty to take possession of the old flag and rule the nation. [Applause.] The question was whether there was authority in this Government to impose terms upon rebels. To illustrate the point—suppose a man were attacked by a ruffian with pistol in hand, bent on taking his life. Would he be obliged to examine the Constitution or the statutes to see whether he had a right to wrest the weapon from the ruffian's hand by force? Should he go to Wall-street and consult a lawyer and pay a heavy fee to ascertain what he had a right to do? No; a man has a right to live and to defend life by any means within his grasp. As with individuals, so with nations; when treason grappled at the throat of the Government, we had a right to seize treason and hurl it to the ground, and when we've got it there, havn't we a right to hold it there? [Great applause.] When the war first broke out, and TWIGGS surrendered his army BUCHANAN (hisses) said no State had a right to secede, but if it did secede there was no power in the Federal Government to coerce a sovereign State. [Laughter and cheers.] Well, we have coerced those sovereign States and flogged them back into the Union. [Cheers.] Now the Democrats come to us and say: "We were wrong, you had a right to coerce a rebellious State; but now you have coerced them it is your constitutional duty to let them go." [Laughter.] On the contrary, we propose to hold on to the snake till we have taken his fangs out, and then to let him go. [Cheers.] If, then, there is a right to impose terms upon rebels, by whom are these terms to be imposed? If this Government is a monarchy—a one-man power—and that man the President, then we grant that the people have nothing to say about it. But if this is a democratic, republican Government, where all power centres in the people, then behind the President and stronger than the President, stand the people, and they are masters of the situation. [Great applause.] Now these people in Congress assembled, have proposed terms on which they will admit the rebels back to a share in the government of the nation. But the Conservatives are afraid if we insist on these terms we will have civil war. The President during his pilgrimage to Chicago gave perfect utterance to this idea. [The speaker here read extracts from the President's speech at Pittsburgh.] Now two men cannot get up a quarrel unless one of them strikes the first blow; and there will be no rebellion anywhere unless there are rebels somewhere. [Applause.] We go into the conflict proclaiming that the will of the majority constitutionally expressed shall be the law of the land, ANDREW JOHNSON to the contrary notwithstanding. [Tremendous applause.] If the President gets the verdict of the people for his policy, though regretting the result, we will abide by it and maintain the law. If we get the verdict, we as confidently and resolutely swear that we will vindicate the right of the majority to rule, cost what it may. [Prolonged cheers.] In the name of the loyal people of the country, then, we hurl the slander about civil war back into JOHNSON's teeth. [Uproarious applause.] The speaker here dwelt upon the sacrifices of the war, the murdered prisoners of Andersonville, the widows and orphans caused by the rebellion, and said that, in view of all this, he felt that any man who now dared talk of civil war was a traitor, not only to his country, but to humanity and God. [Great applause.] But the Conservatives say the amendments to the Constitution may be all right enough, but the South will not accept them. In reply to this he could only say that if the South insisted upon remaining out of the pale of Congress, it will be their toes that will be frozen, not ours. Having had four years of bloody fighting, we were able to stand eighteen months of sanguinary waiting. [Laughter and applause.] The loyal men of the nation have taken the old flag and planted it on the Constitutional Amendment, and they don't propose to haul it down. [Applause.] The next time they move it it will be placed higher. [Renewed applause.] If they are compelled to move it again, they will fight under it, as JOE HOOKER fought, in the clear sunlight of absolute right. [Tremendous and long-continued applause.]

SPEECH OF GEN. DEVINS.

Gen. CHARLES DEVINS, of Massachusetts, was next introduced. He spoke of the day when, five and a half years ago, he marched through New-York with his regiment for Washington, and said that he little thought that at this late day we should be discussing whether or not the country was to reap the benefit of the war then impending. The speaker referred to some of the incidents of the war, and said as we waited patiently then for the triumph of arms, we would now wait patiently for the final triumph over the rebellion. And I assure you, loyal veterans, as surely as came the one, so surely will come the other and the greater triumph. We offer to-day political gains to the South, if she will only guarantee to the colored man the rights which are his due. We want him to have the rights of citizenship, and without those rights no man is free. The President wants us to admit the Southern States without any conditions being exacted, and denies the right of Congress to affix any terms to their admission. The people, through their Conventions at Pittsburgh and elsewhere, have repudiated this assumption of the President, and will persist at the elections in their repudiation. In the crisis of our fate we held out our hand to the oppressed, and bid them strike for their liberty, and that they did nobly strike for themselves and for us their dead upon many a battle-field will attest. Can we desert them now, and turn them back to the hands of their oppressors? Where is the justice of the American people, if this be done? The speaker alluded to the Constitutional Amendment, and said that some of the best minds in the South were in favor of that measure; but they were overridden, as they had been before, by the rebel leaders. The speaker concluded by paying tribute to the loyalty and trustworthiness of the blacks.

While Gen. DEVINS was speaking the Twentieth Ward Fenton and Woodford Club arrived in procession in front of the hall, and being unable to get inside, passed up to the platform their banners and transparencies. One of the latter bore the motto, "My policy—I sell arms to the Fenians, then sell the Fenians," which produced much laughter.

SPEECH OF MAJOR HAGGERTY.

Major HAGGERTY was the next speaker. He took for his text what he said was the Conservative war cry: "The Union as it was and the Constitution as it is." The speaker told several amusing anecdotes, and succeeded in keeping the audience in good humor for about half an hour, while he put in a forcible manner some strong arguments in favor of Constitutional Amendments. He declared in a most emphatic manner in favor of freedom to blacks as well as whites, and protested against putting stumbling blocks in the pathway of any race to prevent its achieving the highest civilization. In concluding, the speaker made a fair hit at Mayor HOFFMAN. He said that last evening, while passing through the streets, he saw a big bell being drawn along in a wagon, and the doleful boom summoned the citizens to be sure and get registered, so as to be able to vote for HOFFMAN for Governor. The speaker said he supposed that was the way the Mayor had of letting people know he belonged to "the Ring."

Major PANGBORN, of New-Jersey, followed in an exceedingly humorous speech, pointing his arguments with sharp and telling hits at the Conservatives and at the President. On the conclusion of his remarks the audience quietly dispersed. An invitation was extended to one and all to join in a torchlight procession of 1,500 discharged soldiers, who were going to pay their respects to the Republican nominees for Congress who lived in the vicinity.

OUTSIDE.

Several hundred people who were unable to gain admittance to the building organized a meeting outside, where they were addressed by Mr. BROWN, editor of *The People*, and others.

Republican Meetings.

As the election approaches meetings of a more or less important character are being held nightly, at which the claims of the various political candidates are enforced. Of those which took place last evening we are unable to afford space for more than brief mention.

A grand Union rally of the Sixteenth Assembly District was held at the Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, to which the following speakers were invited, and several of whom spoke: Gen. John Cochrane, E. W. Dodge, Gen. C. B. Fisk, Chas. A. Dana, Hon. Fred. A. Conkling, James Cushing, Jr., Philip Frankenheimer, James Daly.

The Fenton and Woodford Campaign Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District met in ratification of the nomination of WM. A. DARLING for Congress, and WM. H. DE CAMP for Assembly.

The Eighth Assembly District Union Republican Association met at Runk's Hotel, and was addressed by several prominent speakers.

The voters of the Twenty-second Ward met at their headquarters, Forty-sixth-street, and were addressed by Hons. JOHN O. MOTT and JAMES CUSHING.

Registration in Hudson County, N. J.

The complete list of names of voters registered in Jersey City is as follows: First Ward, 820: Second Ward, 806; Third Ward, First District, 497; Second District, 468; Fourth Ward, First District, 325; Second District, 588; Fifth Ward, First District, 502; Second District, 671; Sixth Ward, 656. Total 5,328. Total vote last Fall, 4,953. Increase, 375. The number of names registered in Bergen is as follows: First Ward, 453; Second Ward, 272; Third Ward, 275; Fourth Ward, 240.

Sixth Congressional District.

Mr. WM. N. MCINTIRE, Democratic Union candidate for Congress in this district, has withdrawn from the canvass, in the interest of the Conservative Party and its candidate, Hon. THOMAS E. STEWART, as will be seen by his card, which we give below. The Congressional Convention of the McKeon branch of the Democracy met on Wednesday, and unanimously nominated Mr. STEWART for Congress. Mr. STEWART now has the indorsement of all the Conservative organizations of the district.

The following is Mr. MCINTIRE's card:

SIR: In yesterday's issue you stated that my nomination for Congress "was made in the interest of the Radicals," and that any Democratic vote given for me "would be one cast for the election of CHARLES S. SPENCER."

In answer, allow me to say that my nomination had neither reference to nor connection with the "Radical interest;" but for fear that it might be the means of furthering the election of Mr. SPENCER, I had, before the article alluded to was written, publicly withdrawn from the canvass. And now, for the sake of harmony and success, I hope and trust that the Democracy of the Sixth District will be united in their support of one candidate for Congress who is known to be in favor of the whole Union.

WM. N. MCINTIRE.

Darling Ratification Meeting.

A meeting will be held at Metropolitan Hall, Manhattanville, this evening to ratify the nomination of WM. A. DARLING for Congress and CHARLES H. KITCHEL for Assembly. Hon. H. B. STANTON, Gen. TREMAINE, Dr. SCHUTZ, J. E. PAGE, C. A. SHAW, and others will address the meeting.

A Correction.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 1.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over the list of candidates for Assembly in your paper of to-day, I notice that you have my name as a candidate for Assembly in the Nineteenth District. As I am not a candidate nor a resident of that district, you will confer a favor by making the correction. MILNOR IMBAY.

LAW REPORTS.

Salvage by Steamboat—Vessel on Rocks in Hell-Gate—Costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

John H. Holmes vs. The Sloop Joseph C. Griggs and her cargo. This is an action in behalf of the owners and crew of the steamboat *Sylvan Grove*, to recover salvage. The evidence shows that on the morning of the 15th of March last the sloop *Joseph C. Griggs*, laden to the extent of her capacity with iron ore on deck, in passing through Hell-Gate, was driven upon Negro Head Rock. Her large anchor had been let go, in an effort to avoid the rock, but had failed to bring her to, and she grounded upon a falling tide. Her master and crew, anticipating, as the evidence clearly shows, that the sloop might keel over as the tide fell, removed their clothes, provisions, bedding, &c., to the boat, and in it betook themselves to the shore, intending, however, to watch the vessel, and attempt to save her in case she should come off under the action of the strong ebb tide. While thus abandoned for the time a strain came upon the chain of the large anchor, which tore up the windlass and freed the vessel from the anchor, and about the same time the current swept her off the rock. She began at once to drift down stream in the eddies which make rapidly from Negro Head Rock to the Bread and Cheese, a dangerous reef at the upper point of Blackwell's Island.

While the sloop was on the rock her position had been observed by the persons on board the *Sylvan Grove*, a fast passenger steamboat engaged in making hourly trips between Peck-slip and Harlem, and her movement being seen while the steamboat was landing at Astoria, the landing was hastened and an extra man taken on board, and the steamboat started to rescue her. She was reached before she struck the "Bread and Cheese," was at once boarded by some of the hands of the steamboat, and, lines being got, was towed out of danger and taken to Harlem Flats. The movement of the sloop from the rock had also been noticed by her crew, who, with the exception of her master—then absent in search of his owner—at once started out in their boat, but failed to reach the sloop until just as she began to move in tow of the steamboat. They then boarded her, and with her were taken to Harlem.

The sloop sustained little or no injury while on the rock, and on being released from custody in this action proceeded on her voyage without repairs.

These facts, which are not seriously questioned, present a clear case of salvage. The sloop when taken hold of by the steamboat had no one on board, and was drifting towards a dangerous shoal, where, if she had struck, the total loss of her cargo would have been almost certain and the vessel herself seriously injured if not destroyed. The testimony of the crew and others, greatly relied on by the claimant, to the effect that, in their opinion, the vessel would have been saved by her crew if the steamboat had not gone to her aid, although to be taken into account in fixing the amount of compensation as indicating the extent of the risk, does not take the case out of the rules applicable to cases of salvage. "A situation of actual apprehension, though not of actual danger, makes a case for salvage compensation." (*The Raikes*, 1 Hogg, 247. *The New-Holland vice Ad. Gibraltar.*) "Salvors," says Judge Story, "are not to be driven out of Court upon the suggestion that if they had not touched a derelict ship, the latter might in some possible way have been saved from all calamity, and therefore the salvors have little or no merit." (*The Henry Eubank.*)

The case being then, in my opinion, one for a salvage award, it remains to fix the amount. In determining this I bear in mind that the whole doctrine of salvage rests upon considerations of public policy. I also take into consideration, on the one side, that the service in question was rendered promptly; that it was performed by a steam vessel; that the steam vessel was a passenger boat, at the time engaged in making a regular trip; that the place was one beset with dangers for sailing vessels, where steamboats of this class can often render powerful and much-needed aid. On the other side I notice that the steamboat was not detained so as to interfere with her next trip; that the service involved little labor or skill and no risk; that the crew of the sloop was near at hand, with a chance of being able without assistance to get their vessel into the true tide, and so to tow her by their boat to the adjacent shore.

How considerations like these have affected the determinations of Courts of Admiralty in awarding salvage, the cases, unnecessary to be cited here, will show. As somewhat analogous to the present case, I may, however, refer to the case of the *Margaret*, (*Shipping Gazette*, 1857,) where a brig had touched on the Spit of the Dutchman Bank, but shortly afterward came off with loss of anchor, and then let go another and hoisted a signal, and where the Court in awarding £250 to a tug which went to her aid, held that "not only the present but the prospective state of danger of the vessel rescued was to be considered." I also refer to the case of the *Ocean Witch*, a schooner of 136 tons, which was towed off the sands in the Thames, where the Court awarded £100, "in order to encourage steamers to assist vessels when ashore in the Thames."—(*Shipping Gazette*, February, 1853.) After duly weighing then the considerations which the present case seems to present, my conclusion is that $300 is the proper sum to be awarded to these salvors, and I shall also give them their costs, although, in view of the evidence tending to show that either under haste or a misapprehension on the part of the master of the steamboat, he caused the claim to be put in suit, while it was in a fair way to be settled without expense, I might, were it not a case of salvage, be inclined to withhold them. But I find, on looking into the cases, that the considerations of public policy which so largely affect every award of salvage are not overlooked in disposing of the question of costs. Thus Dr. Ludington, in the case of the *Rosalind*, (Mar. Law Cases, vol. 2, p. 220,) when he dismissed the libel on the ground that no salvage service had been performed, gave the libellants their costs "in order to recognize the meritoriousness of their intentions;" and in the case of the *Countess of Levin Melville*, (1 Mar. L. C., p. 154,) the same learned Judge, when pronouncing in favor of a tender made without costs, declared the salvors to be entitled to full costs. So, too, in the case of the *Innosenza*, when a libel for salvage was dismissed without costs against the salvors, he cites, with approval, the words of Lord Stowell, that "if, as a general rule, he accompanied a decree (adverse to sailors) with costs, it would discourage other salvors, a class of people not very able to comprehend these matters, and therefore would be likely to injure public interests." See also Cute, page 63. A decree must accordingly be entered in favor of the salvors for the sum of $300, and their costs to be taxed.

For libellant Messrs. Benedict, Tracy and Benedict; for claimants Mr. Hackett.

Motion to Vacate an Order of Arrest—The President of the Southside and Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad Companies in Trouble—$30,000 Deposited in Court.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 2.

Before Justice Barnard.

Cornelius K. Garrison vs. William Mahone.—This action was commenced in the ordinary way, by the service of a summons, but an order of arrest was obtained at the time from the Supreme Court, and Mahone was taken into custody by the Sheriff. The facts of the case are somewhat peculiar and interesting. The defendant is, according to the papers in the case, the President of the Southside Railroad Company, Va., and also of the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad Company. During the rebellion in the South he was well-known as Gen. Mahone, and was in command of some of the strong fortresses around Richmond and Petersburgh for a few weeks prior to the surrender of Gen. Lee. One of the affidavits states that "at the time of the collapse of the Confederacy he stood second to but few in the estimation of his comrades." A few weeks since, while on a visit to this City the General was arrested by order of the Supreme Court, in the action above entitled, and held to bail in the sum of $200,000. The alleged cause of action is the conversion of the steamer *George Leary*, belonging to the plaintiff, and at the time running between Norfolk and Richmond, or in some way in connection with the above-mentioned railway companies. Bail was readily obtained for the defendant, but it seems the Sheriff refused to release him from custody until the sureties had justified, and the sufficiency thereof had been endorsed by the Court. This could not, under the circumstances, be immediately effected, and the defendant, for the purpose of regaining his liberty, made a deposit of $25,000 into Court, in pursuance of an order granted on an *exparte* application. This order having been duly entered, the defendant was at once released by the Sheriff.

The case came up yesterday on a motion made by the defendant to have the order of arrest vacated and set aside, or the amount of bail still further reduced. The motion was heard on affidavits of defendant and other persons. The affidavit on which the order of arrest was granted, set forth that neither the defendant nor the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad Company had any claim in law or in equity against the steamer *George Leary* or against the plaintiff. The attachment issued against the steamer on the 16th of August last, at Norfolk, Va., under and by virtue of the laws of that State; that prior to the issuing of the attachment the plaintiff had sold the steamer for $240,000, and that in consequence of the attachment he (plaintiff) had been prevented from delivering the steamer to the purchaser, and that defendant had converted the property to his own use.

The affidavits on the part of the defendant set forth that the latter is the President of the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad, which is a corporation created by and under the laws of the State of Virginia, and are common carriers; that a contract was entered into last February, between said Railroad Company and certain parties, running a line of steamers from Baltimore to Norfolk, for the transportation of passengers and freight between the city of Baltimore and all points accessible by means of said railroad and its connections. That said contract was commenced, and that on the 15th of August last said railroad company was informed that said defendant, then sole owner of said line of steamers, had made sale of said steamer to the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, a line running in direct opposition, and in competition with the said Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company, and thereby annulling and abandoning the above contract without any previous notice, and that thereupon said railroad company, to protect their interest and welfare, and to save themselves from all loss and damage by reason of the abandonment of that contract, obtained an attachment against the steamer *George Leary*, one of said line, for the sum of $25,000, and that she had ever since been in the custody of the officers of the law in said State of Virginia to await the determination of a court of law in relation to the abandonment of said contract by said Garrison, and that said steamer had never been brought within the jurisdiction of this Court by any person; that the defendant, Mahone, was a resident of the State of Virginia, and that his name did not appear in any manner in the legal proceedings against said Garrison and the steamer, and that such proceedings were usual in accordance with the laws of the State of Virginia, and asserted that the affidavits on the part of plaintiff used to obtain the order of arrest were untrue in every particular relating to the taking or detention or conversion of said steamer by defendant, and that the same had not been taken or detained from said Garrison in any other manner than according to the law of the State of Virginia where the property was situated at the time of the taking.

An affidavit was read by Ex-Judge Dean in rebuttal, showing that plaintiff was the owner of the steamer at the time of the seizure, and that he was no party to the orignal contract claimed to have been broken in consequence of the execution of the attachment. The affidavit also set forth the fact that defendant personally seized the vessel, and when applied to he refused to release her unless he was paid the sum of $10,000; that to secure her temporary release he deposited the sum of $30,000 in greenbacks to abide the event of the attachment suit. Plaintiff furthermore alleged that a sale of the steamer for $240,000 had been lost in consequence of the action of the defendant.

Counsel for defendant argued as follows:

1. The plaintiff recognized the contract by carrying it out from the 10th of August to the 16th of August, 1866.
2. The defendant acted on behalf of the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad Company, and not individually; his name does not appear in the suit commenced in Virginia.
3. The action in Virginia has not yet terminated, and the attachment appears to be good until set aside in that State.
4. There is no evidence of malice, and the defendant denies any malice.
5. The plaintiff's affidavit differs from his complaint, and this motion must consequently be decided on the affidavit.

At the conclusion of the argument the Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Beebe, Dean Donohue; for defendant, Messrs. Roger A. Pryor and R. S. Guernsey.

An Important Question—Can an Officer in the Late Rebel Army Acquire the Right to Vote in this State?

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 2.

Before Hon. J. W. Gilbert.

The People of the State of New-York ex rel. Augustus Wheeler vs. H. O. Vidal and Others.—This was a case of mandamus issued against the Registers of Election in the First District of the Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn, commanding them to register the name of Augustus Wheeler as a voter in the coming election, or to show cause why the same was not done. It appears that Wheeler is a native of Georgia, and during the rebellion served as an Assistant Surgeon in the rebel army, but has been an inhabitant of the State of New-York for one year, and for six months of Kings County, and claimed the right to the elective franchise at the ensuing election. The Registers refused to put his name on the list, on the ground that he had been a soldier in the rebel army.

Counsel for defence asked time to prepare an argument, which counsel for plaintiff strenuously opposed, on the ground that as the Registers held but one more meeting previous to the election, unless the question was at once disposed of his client would be deprived of his rights. The Court would not grant a delay that would frustrate the ends of justice, and suggested that counsel should at once proceed to the argument of the question and have it decided.

Counsel for defence urged that there were other questions involved beside the right of the party to vote, or the interests of the candidates in nomination. There were a large number of persons in this State, and in New-York and Brooklyn particularly, who are known to have been rebels against the Government for the last five years, and if these people deprived as they were of the right to vote in the Southern States could come here and control the elections in this State, it was time it was known, so that legislative interference could be invoked. It was a question which required deliberate and thorough examination, and should not be hastily disposed. A case of a similar character was now before the Court of Appeals, and had not been disposed of. The papers did not state that plaintiff had received the benefit of the proclamation of the President and the acts of Congress—of which the Court was bound to take judicial notice—or indeed of any act of amnesty, and defendants had a right to demur to the sufficiency of the complaint.

The Court had no doubt that parties in hostility to the Government had no standing in the Court, but the rebellion being ended and the party being in the State, and having resided here a year, it presents the question whether he had lost his citizenship. If he had not he would be entitled to the franchise. That was the only question involved.

There was some sparring between the opposing counsel on an intimation of plaintiff's counsel that the object of delay was solely to exclude the vote of his client at the coming election, and that the question would never be heard of again, which counsel for defendants earnestly denied, when the Court set down the hearing of the argument for 9 o'clock to-morrow, defendants' counsel pledging that if the decision was adverse to his clients, Mr. Wheeler's name should be registered to-morrow.

For plaintiff, D. B. Barnard; for defendants, J. P. Sanderson.

Certain Sections of the Act of the Legislature of 1865 Relating to the Tax-Levy, Declared to be Unconstitutional.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

The following opinion, which sufficiently explains the subject to which it relates, has just been given by Justice BARBOUR:

John W. Hadfield vs. The Mayor.—This was a motion on the part of the defendants for an order vacating and setting aside an execution issued upon the judgment in this action, and is based upon the 5th section of chapter 646, of the statutes of 1865, relating to taxes and expenditures for this City, which provides that the amount of all final judgments recovered against the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., after the confirmation by the Supervisors of the tax levy for the year 1865, shall be included by the Comptroller in his next annual report or budget, and shall be included in the tax levy for the year current; and further directs that until the moneys to pay such judgments shall have been so raised, no execution shall issue against the Mayor, &c., unless the amount of such judgment shall not have been included in the next levy passed by the Legislature. The judgment was recovered subsequent to the passage of that act, but the contract upon which it was founded was entered into before the act was passed.

It is not necessary to consider this question whether the restriction in regard to executions and judgments above referred to is expressed in the title of the act, or whether such act embraces more than one subject, within the meaning of the sixteenth section of the third article of the Constitution. It is sufficient to say in this case that the intention and design of the provision of the act in question is, manifestly, to deprive the plaintiff in a judgment recovered upon a contract, which was in existence and in full force when such act was passed, of his remedy upon such judgment and his rights thereunder forever, unless the Legislature shall in its discretion at some future time, by a new law, provide for its payment. The question as to the unconstitutionality of statutes of this character is now so well settled by numerous decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States and elsewhere, that nothing is necessary here beyond a mere statement of the case, and a reference to the authorities. (Bronson *vs.* Kirwin, 1 How. U. S. R., 315; McCracken *vs.* Hayward 2 Id., 608; Curran *vs.* The State of Arkansas, 15 Id., 304; Baumgardner *vs.* Peigert, 4 Miss. R., 429; see also Sedgwick on Stat. and Cons. Law, 649 et seg., and 4 Kent's Com., 430.) The motion must be denied, with $10 costs.

Decisions.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

By Judge Brady.

Catharine Crawford *vs.* John Crawford; divorce granted. Maria E. Ellsworth *vs.* Wm. L. Ellsworth; defendant discharged from arrest.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 2.

FLOUR, WHEAT and RYE quiet. OATS—Sales of State at 75c. CORN $1 29 afloat, closing dull and lower. BARLEY—Sales ordinary Canada West at $1 34. SHIPPED BY TOWS—12,600 bushels Corn, 500 bushels Malt, 82,000 bushels Barley, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Oats, 80 tons Feed. PASSED FULTONVILLE—3 loads Oats, 7 loads Flour, 5 loads Wheat, 12 loads Barley, 3 loads Corn.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 2—6 P. M.

The market for FLOUR is quiet. WHEAT closed 5c. lower than in the morning; sales 7,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 30. CORN closed inactive; parties apart held at $1 18, and $1 15@$1 16 bid. OATS quiet. BARLEY—Canada about $1 12. RYE quiet. PORK $33, retail lots. LARD 15½c.@16c. WHISKY nominal at $2 38. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and lower to New-York—Wheat 18c., Corn 15c., Oats 10½c. RECEIPTS—6,455 bbls. Flour; 148,852 bushels Wheat; 156,344 bushels Corn; 105,842 bushels Oats; 40,329 bushels Barley; 46,294 bushels Rye. CANAL EXPORTS—145,360 bushels Wheat; 117,700 bushels Corn; 68,550 bushels Oats; 59,610 bushels Barley; 7,500 bushels Rye.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 2.

The grain and flour market is unchanged, and very little business doing.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 2.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT irregular at $2 24@$2 26 for No. 1, and $2 02@$2 07 for No. 2, according to location. CORN opened at an advance of 2c.@2½c. with sales at 99c.@99½c., but after receipt of the Liverpool market prices declined 4c.@5c., buyers offering 95c. for No. 1, and 95c.@97½c. for No. 2, closing at inside price. OATS firm at 49c. PROVISIONS dull; old MESS PORK, $30; new, $28. LARD dull. HOGS moderately active at $8@$8 50 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 91,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—10,500 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 192,000 bushels Corn, 64,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Friday, Nov. 2.

FLOUR and WHEAT quiet. WHISKY firm at $2 34 in bond. MESS PORK dull at $31. LARD in good demand at 13½c. GOLD 146.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Nov. 2.

COTTON—Sales to-day 400 bales Middlings at 35c. Sales of the week, 4,900. Receipts—7,893 bales, against 8,680 bales last week. Exports—4,528 bales. Stock—85,431 bales.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Nov. 2.

FLOUR dull and declined 5c.@10c. WHEAT dull and declined 3c.@7c.; sales at $2 14 for No. 1 and $1 98 for No. 2. CORN and OATS unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,700 bbls. Flour, 92,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 2.

COTTON—Prices unchanged; sales 2,600 bales; week's receipts 22,000 bales, against 21,500; week's exports, 8,600 bales; stock, 126,290 bales. SUGAR—Louisiana fair, 14½c. MOLASSES, 85c.@90c. New-York Exchange, par. Freights to New-York, ⅞c.; to Liverpool, 9-16d.@⅝d.; to Havre, 1¼d.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 2.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,500 bbls. WHEAT dull; sales 4,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 65@$2 70; 5,800 bushels Amber State at $3, and 3,000 bushels choice White at $3 15. CORN quiet. BARLEY inactive and nominally lower. RYE quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. LAKE IMPORTS—64,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 56,000 bushels Barley. CANAL EXPORTS—1,265 bbls. Flour, 9,200 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 2.

FLOUR heavy; sales small at unchanged rates; WHEAT heavy, inactive and unchanged; receipts large. CORN heavy; New, $1; Prime Old, Mixed and Yellow, $1 05@$1 09; Choice Yellow and White, $1 08@$1 10; OATS firm and unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet; Clear Sides, 18½c.@18¾c.; Shoulders, 16½c. LARD—Choice Kettle, 14c. WHISKY—prices unchanged; receipts large.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Friday, Nov. 2.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT, White, 3c. better; Amber, shade lower; Spring, drooping; new White Michigan, $2 98; Amber Michigan, $2 84½@$2 89; No. 1 Spring, $2 40. CORN more active and 2c. better; No. 1 Mixed, $1 08; White, $1 11. OATS, 1c. better; No. 1, 55c.@56c. RYE unchanged; No. 1 at $1 18. BARLEY, 5c. better; $1 05 for State. LAKE FREIGHTS firmer; 7½c. on Corn to Buffalo.

Cattle Market.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 2.

This week beeves are poorer in quality, and higher in price than they were last. The advance, taking quality into consideration, is at least ½c. ℔ lb., live weight. The supply being light, only 3,100, holders were enabled to make their own terms, and they stood firmly by them till the close. The range was from 4½c. ℔ lb., live weight, for the poorest, to 9c. for the best extra. Sheep continue to be more or less neglected, and what sales are made are at 4½c.@5½c.; choice extra might bring 6c. Receipts, 6,000. Hogs held firmly, at 10c.@11c.

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MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 32 | Sun sets..... 4 54 | Moon rises... 2 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 46 | Gov. Island. 5 35 | Hell Gate.... 6 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Hermann, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Allemania, (Hamb.,) Trautman, Hamburg, Kunnardt & Co.; St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Bocaude, Havre, G. Mackenzie; Nightingale, Breaker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Mayflower, Robinson, Alexandria, T. Hand.

Steamers J. R. Thomson, McKaig, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Ship Wm. Frothingham, Bursley, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Cienfuegos, Cole, Machias, Ponvert & Co.

Brigs Sarah, (Br.,) Green, Bathurst, M. E. Greene & Currie; Alex. Milliken, Hill, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Jova.

Schooners Ella, (Br.,) Wyman, St. John, N B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Dirigo, Dow, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Mary A. Amsden, Smith, Boston, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Deborah Jones, Baker, Boston, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Ellen Louise, Coe, Hartford, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Jamestown, McGee, Norfolk, A. Abbott.

Sloop New World, Spencer, Saybrook, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship Perit, Gardner, Galveston 10 ds., with cotton and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Experienced a succession of heavy gales during the entire passage. Oct. 30, at 12 M., lat. 31 20, lon. 76 10, exchanged signals with steamship Gen. Sedgwick, strg. S. W. 31st, at 5 P. M., lat. 35 46, lon. 75 08, passed steamship Leo, strg. S. W. by W. Nov. 1, at 8 A. M., lat. 37 54, lon. 47 58, passed steamship Missouri, bound S.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steamer W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamship Salvor, Morgan, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, McKaig, Baltimore.

Steamer M. Stevens, Chance, Baltimore.

Ship Glendenon, (of Liverpool,) Brown, Port Louis, Mauritius, Aug. 17, with coffee to Kittridge & Co.

Bark Brazileira, (Brem.,) Wessels, Rio Janeiro 32 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstadt & Co. Sld. in co. with bark G. Kuyphausen, for New-York.

Bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, Aspinwall 22 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Bark Annie Kimball, Humphreys, Havre 53 ds., with mdse. and 98 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Was 15 ds. in the channel with strong westerly gales.

Bark Isabella C. Jones, (of Baltimore,) Jones, Rotterdam 68 ds., with mdse. and 12 passengers to Hicks & Bell. Sept. 6, in a heavy gale from S. to W. N. W., shipped large quantities of water, lost sails, &c.

Bark John Ellis, (of St. John, N. B.,) Medin, Newport 40 ds., with railroad iron to master.

Brig Kate, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Doyer, Lingan 7 ds., with coal to M. E. Greene & Currie. Brig Amazon, for New-York, sailed the day previous.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, (of Turks Island,) Sampson, Matanzas 14 ds., with molasses to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Hartstene, Horn, Havana 29 ds., with sugar to Thomas Dunham. Had strong N. E. winds the whole passage.

Schr. Sarah Maria, (of Coldspring, L. I.,) Underhill, Para 20 ds., with rubber, &c., to Garcia & Co.

Schr. J. H. Kapp, Cole, Jacksonville, Fla., 6 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Martin, Jacksonville 5 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Isabel Alberto, Tuttle, James River 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. A. P. Stimpson, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. M. Price, Tallison, Norfolk 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. P. L. Smith, Brown, Jacksonville, with lumber.

Schr. Thos. Winans, Gage, Oregon Inlet.

WIND—At sunset, W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 2—Arr. steamers Kensington, New-Orleans; Miami, New-York; C. C. Leary, do.; barks Chalmette, Rangoon; Undine, Cienfuegos; Hadley, Baltimore; Rapid, New-York; brigs Hattie Eaton, Demarara; Ella Maria, Cardenas; Kate Stewart, Mobile; Mary C. Mariner, do.; Abby Ellen, Philadelphia; Henry Leeds, Rondout; Blackfish, Newburgh.

Also arr. steamer Nereus, New-York.

Below—Bark Brunswick, from New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 1.—The schr. Isaac Baker, from Georgetown, D. C., for Boston, was in contact last night off Handkerchief Lightship with the schr. Fairwind, of Ellsworth, and lost bowsprit and sprung foremast, and was towed in by the steamer Franconia. The Fairwind filled with water, and was taken in tow by a fishing vessel.

The brig Alma, from New-York, at St. Thomas Oct. 16, lost jibboom, bulwarks and deck-load in the late gale.

The schr. W. J. Holmes, from New-York via St. Kitts, at St. Thomas Oct. 16, had jibboom and bowsprit damaged in the gale in the early part of October.

The schr. Fannie, from Savannah for Philadelphia, before reported ashore on Joe Flogger Shoal, has commenced to go to pieces.

The brig Emma, from Orchilla for Philadelphia, was spoken Oct. 16, lat. 17 40, lon. 66 58, and reported two days previous had thrown overboard 50 tons of guano to prevent her from sinking.

Spoken, &c.

Eugene A. Reed—brig, from Jamaica for New-York, Oct. 19, off Cape Antonio.

Hamlin—ship, from Mauritius for Falmouth, Sept. 27, lat. 11 8, lon. 15 03.

N. B. Palmer—ship, from Hong Kong for New-York, Sept. 7, lat. 36 12 S., lon. 17 42 E.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at St. Thomas, Oct. 16, brig Alma, Post, New-York; schr. W. J. Holmes, Raynor, St. Kitts. Sld. 19th, brig Alice Todd, Harding, Humacao, to load for New-York.

Arr. at St. John, N. B., Nov. 2, bark Hampden, Atkinson, New-York; schr. Capella, Taylor, do.

At Para, Oct. 12, brig Isabel, wtg.; schrs. Ozell, do.; John Rose, do.

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USUAL PRICE $40, NOW $32.
USUAL PRICE $35, NOW $28.
USUAL PRICE $30, NOW $24.
USUAL PRICE $25, NOW $20.
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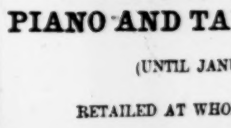

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